DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ble. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow: variable. 12-6 (54-43). LONDON: Showers. Temp. (54-43). Tomorrow: variable. CHANNEL: rstr. ROME: Fair. Temp. 14-12 (57-54). YORK: Sunday. Temp. 2—5. (36-24). DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS Page.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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28,653 * * PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1975 Established 1887

After Government Ban on Negotiations

Argentine Abductors Slay U.S. Consul

From Wire Dispatches

ORDOBA, Argentina, March 2. ftist kidnappers on Friday and killed honorary U.S. ul John Egan and left his on a desolate road hours the government had said it would never negotiate with

Washington, Secretary of Henry Kissinger called Mr. 's killing "a senseless and icable crime which shocks the bility of all civilized men. are sure those responsible will be found and brought to justice."

President Ford said that the kidnap-murder was "a vicious act which will be condemned by men of decency and honor everywhere." The President sent a telegram of condolence to Mr. Egan's wife, who escaped when the kidnappers raided the Egan home here Wednesday.

In a communiqué issued after the slaying, the Montoneros guerrilla group, which professes loyalty to the ideals of Argentina's late President Juan Peron, said that Mr. Egan, 62, was their target because he represented "Yankee interests." The Montoneros said they wanted to strike a blow against the government, which they said was handing Argentina over to the United States.

During the 51 hours Mr. Egan was held, Argentine officials made no response to guerrilla demands but mounted the biggest dragnet in the country's history.

The guerrillas had set a Friday evening deadline for the government to prove that four missing companions were alive. At the deadline, the government said it would never negotiate with extremists. Three hours later, Mr. Egan's body was thrown out of a car on a dirt road two miles from this industrial center, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. An anonymous caller told reporters where to find his body.

The U.S. Embassy said that yesterday American officials received from Argentine authorities a letter which Mr. Egan apparently had written, urging Ambassador Robert Hill to "please use your influence to have" the four missing guerrillas released.

Police, acting on a telephoned tip, found the letter Friday night after they had discovered Mr. Egan's body. Its text was relayed to Buenos Aires and read to Mr. Hill.

Guerrillas Not Held

Neither the United States nor Argentina has agreed to ransom demands in kidnappings. It was understood that the embassy was notified earlier Friday that Argentine authorities did not have the four missing guerrillas in custody.

The embassy, fearing that more attacks on Americans might follow the Egan slaying, put stringent security precautions into effect yesterday.

Before Mr. Egan, the last American killed by kidnappers in Argentina was Ford Motor Co. manager John Swint, who was shot on Thanksgiving Day in 1973.

Mr. Egan, a native of Montana, was a Kaiser Industries executive here from 1955 until his retirement in 1968. In September, 1973, he was named a consular agent.

When found, he was dressed in the clothes he wore when abducted Wednesday evening. His hands were bound with wire. A nylon bag covered his head. Police said that he had died of a shot between the eyes.

His body was wrapped in a Montoneros banner and a note attached to it read: "Montoneros. Peron or death. Until the victory, my General."

Other Violence

In other violence Friday, Adolfo Benito Cavalli, former leader of the powerful oil workers union, was found shot to death in Buenos Aires.

Also on Friday, some Montoneros fired machine guns at a cruising patrol car in a Buenos Aires suburb, killing three policemen and critically wounding one.

The gunmen fled after leaving behind a communiqué that said the Montoneros have begun "a total war against starvation salaries, high prices and bad government officials."

Today Eustaquio Tolosa, former head of the Argentine dockworkers union, was shot and critically wounded in an ambush by unidentified gunmen in Echeverry, a southern suburb of the capital.



United Press International.

ARGENTINA—Body of Honorary Consul John Egan wrapped in flag of guerrillas.



Associated Press.

CONFERRING—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, listens to West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz during Bonn strategy session Saturday on Berlin kidnapping.



United Press International.

REFUSING—Horst Mahler, one of the prisoners whose release was demanded by Berlin kidnappers, announces on West German television his decision to reject the offer.

Officials Meeting Kidnap Demand As Berlin Votes

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN, March 2 (NYT).—The three-day kidnapping ordeal of mayoral candidate Peter Lorenz moved toward a climax tonight, election night, as Berlin and West German authorities flew four convicted anarchists and a hostage to Frankfurt.

The leftist radical group that kidnapped Mr. Lorenz Thursday morning told the police early today that his safe release would depend on passage out of the country by 9 a.m. tomorrow for those on their list who desired it. The police asked the kidnappers today to say where they wanted them to go and said that the deadline could not be met.

Two other anarchist prisoners on the original list of six given to authorities by the ultra-radical "Second of June Movement" refused last night to be exchanged for Mr. Lorenz.

[The two who refused release were Horst Mahler, 38, a lawyer turned guerrilla who is serving 14 years in West Berlin for conspiracy to commit murder, and Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann, 25, serving eight years in West Germany for wounding a policeman. Mr. Mahler said he rejected the "individual terrorism" of the kidnappers because it could "only lead to a dead-end street."

[Early yesterday, two other leftists, jailed in November for taking part in illegal demonstrations, were freed to meet the first part of the kidnappers' demands.]

[The Christian Democrats, the party of Mr. Lorenz, won 43.9 per cent of the vote in today's election, to 42.7 per cent for the Social Democrats of Mayor Klaus Schuetz and 7.2 for the Free Democrats. It was the first time the Social Democrats had not won such an election in postwar West Berlin and was regarded as a severe setback for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The CDU did not win the outright majority that would have assured the mayoralty for Mr. Lorenz, however.]

A crisis mood reigned in City Hall in Berlin and in the official residence of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn.

The prisoners conferred in Frankfurt tonight but could not agree on a joint statement, according to the police. The West German Cabinet and politicians of all parties met in an emergency session tonight.

Apparently, they will decide whether to give in to all the terrorists' demands, let the four prisoners go and give them the equivalent of more than $50,000.

Method of Release Unknown

It is still not clear from the four notes and a tape recording that the kidnappers have mailed to the police just how Mr. Lorenz will be released—or what is to happen to the three or more persons who are holding him somewhere in this city.

Mr. Lorenz, 52, a native Berliner, had been thought of as a decent if rather colorless candidate until his kidnapping catapulted him into the public spotlight.

The kidnapping is considered a fundamental challenge to democratic order, rather than just a bizarre and deplorable crime.

This morning, the police received a telephone call from an unidentified person who told them to look in a mailbox at the downtown Zoo railroad station for a letter. They found the latest communication from the "Second of June Movement" and a tape-recorded message from Mr. Lorenz to former Mayor Heinrich Albertz, a Protestant minister, who went with two of the prisoners from Berlin to Frankfurt tonight.

[In the recording, Mr. Lorenz said his captors were unwilling to reveal their plans for his release now "because it might endanger them." But, he went on in a statement addressed to Mr. Albertz, "my guards have given me their word of honor that I will be released safely once you have returned to Berlin... and I trust their word of honor."]

Mr. Albertz is also to accompany the four prisoners if they leave the country.

The "Second of June" group is named after the date when a leftist student was shot in a demonstration here eight years ago, when Mr. Albertz was mayor. It appears to be part of a loose network of a hundred or so political fanatics who, known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang, are dedicated to the violent overthrow of West German capitalist society. Many of the gang have been in jail since 1972.

Two of the prisoners were taken tonight by helicopter to Frankfurt from jails in West Germany. They are Rolf Heissler, 36, sentenced to eight years in 1972 for grand larceny, and lawyer Rolf Pohle, 33, sentenced last year to 6 1/2 years in prison for membership in the Baader-Meinhof group and various crimes.

The two others, Verena Becker, 22, who was serving six years in a Berlin reformatory for her part in a bank robbery and a bombing, and Ingrid Siepmann, 30, serving a 12-year sentence here for grand larceny, were flown from Tegel Airport at 6:44 p.m. today.

Only Military Concessions Seen

Egypt Assures Allies, PLO on Aims

IRO, March 2 (Reuters).— Secretary of State Henry nger due to return to the le East on Friday, Egypt has ed its allies that any second- disengagement agreement Israel would be purely mil- and not involve political essions by Egypt.

e assurances by Egyptian dent Anwar Sadat were seen conciliatory move toward Palestine Liberation Organiation, which is suspicious of Mr. nger's mission.

th Egypt and the PLO ap- d to be making strenuous ts to patch up their quarrel, revealed last week when the PLO accused Mr. Kissinger of plotting to shatter Arab unity.

However, there was no sign of a breakthrough despite talks here between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and two Palestinian envoys for the third successive day.

Warning Issued

The dispute began Wednesday, when the PLO Executive Committee issued a warning concerning what it called a U.S. conspiracy in the Middle East.

The warning was seen in Cairo as an attack on President Sadat's support for Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach to a Middle East peace settlement.

PLO officials have told the Egyptian government that no criticism of Egypt was intended in the statement.

But the assurance apparently did not satisfy Egypt and Mr. Fahmy has told PLO representatives here, according to informed sources, that Egypt rejects the statement.

President Sadat has refused to meet a PLO delegation and is maintaining his proposal that PLO leader Yassir Arafat and the entire Executive Committee come to Cairo for talks.

Dialogue Sought

Mr. Fahmy told PLO representatives that such a dialogue would be the best way to improve relations. "It is precisely because of our concern over these relations that we demand an unrestricted dialogue at the highest level with the committee," he said.

President Sadat conferred with top aides this weekend on Egypt's differences with the PLO over the Kissinger mission.

He said that Egypt's course was governed by its commitments that any second-stage disengagement accord with Israel would be purely military.

There is optimism here that Mr. Kissinger, who is scheduled to arrive in Egypt on Friday, will bring about a second-stage Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement, perhaps by the middle of this month.

Egypt's difficulty in dealing with Israel through Mr. Kissinger is that it does not want to give up too much for fear of alienating the rest of the Arab world, and in particular, the Palestinians.

...dly Parallels Sadat Ideas

...abin Stresses Importance ...f Separate Pact With Egypt

By Philip Geyelin

RUSALEM, March 2 (WP). ...aeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin outlined a strategy for re...ing the threat of war in the ...le East that concentrates al... exclusively on a separate ...ement with Egypt and paral... in at least some important ...cts, the approach of Egyptian ...ident Anwar Sadat.

... there is any real hope to ... about a change toward ..., it depends on what will ...lone in the Egyptian-Israeli ...ions," Mr. Rabin said in an ...long interview last week in ...h he also rejected the idea ...defense pact with the United ..., ruled out an Israeli re... from the Golan Heights, ... in the context of a peace ...y with Syria," and dismissed ...prospect of an early settle... with Jordan or the Pa... Liberation Organization.

Rabin's emphasis on a ...rate settlement with Egypt ...ects an Israeli approach cal...led to arouse deep divisions ...rab ranks.

...ere have been increasing ...of suspicion among some of ...'s allies that a separate ...tian-Israeli accommodation ...be made at their expense.

...st week, Syrian President ...z al-Assad warned against ...my maneuvers aimed at ...king Arab ranks," and the ... issued a statement charging ..."a partial settlement on the ... front is aimed at swapping ...ces of Arab territory against ...whole of the Arab cause."

'Small Signs'

... believe there are signs— ...l signs—that might reflect ...r changes" in Egypt, Mr. Ra... said, citing Mr. Sadat's ...sion to rebuild the Suez ...al zone cities, the work on ...ding the canal and an ap...nt readiness to move to a separate interim agreement with Israel.

Mr. Rabin stressed the need for such an agreement with Egypt before the reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East to remove "one of the most crucial detonators."

Similarly, Mr. Sadat has emphasized the need for such a prior agreement to "defuse" the atmosphere before a general gathering of Middle East belligerents under the co-chairmanship of the Soviet Union and the United States.

But Mr. Rabin's terms for an interim agreement differ in im...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nairobi Terminal Bombed; 27 Slain And 10 Are Hurt

NAIROBI, March 2 (AP).— Twenty-seven persons were killed and about 10 injured in a bomb explosion last night in a bus, the third terrorist blast in Kenya's capital in two weeks, police said today.

The explosion at a bus terminal in a crowded neighborhood near the center of Nairobi broke windows and shook buildings blocks away.

Police declined to speculate on the identities and motives of the bombers. "No one has claimed responsibility for the incidents so far," a spokesman said.

Two previous explosions occurred in a nightclub toilet and outside a tourist information office.

Decree by Shah Makes Iran a One-Party State

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, March 2.—In a move heralding a major reorganization of Iran's political system, the Shah said today that he was merging the country's political factions into one Iran Resurrection party supervised by the Premier.

He said that Communists and other opponents of the monarchy would be given the option of leaving the country.

The Shah spoke at a news conference at his palace 24 hours after the government reported smashing a cell of "Islamic Marxist" saboteurs and confiscating 2,310 pounds of hashish that they planned to sell to finance their operations.

'Election Slates'

"In order to squelch such intrigues, it was decided to set up this new body, which would be under the executive direction of Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda for a minimum of two years and which would prepare election slates," the Shah said.

Before his announcement, general elections were scheduled to take place this summer. Iran has had four major parties, all of which support the monarchy.

The Shah said the Iran Resurrection party would support both the monarchy and what he termed "the white revolution of reforms by the Shah and the people."

The Shah said that a special convention will be held soon, attended by representatives of the existing parties, to officially bring the Resurrection party into being.

The Shah called for 49 per cent of the shares in all privately owned factories to be sold to their workers and for the public to buy the shares if the workers did not buy them.

He said that 99 per cent of all government-owned factories, with the exception of key industries like oil, steel mills, copper and transport, are to be sold to their workers and to the public. One per cent of the shares will be held by the government with full management rights.

The Shah said that to improve living standards a minimum monthly wage of $184 for workers and laborers would come into force throughout the country. His decree was carried on nationwide radio and television.

By U.S. Legislators in Cambodia

Lon Nol Offer to Resign Reported

SAIGON, March 2 (AP).—President Lon Nol of Cambodia yesterday was reported to be willing to step down if he is a barrier to a peace settlement with the Communist-led insurgents. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana hailed the offer as a "break" that might enable negotiations to begin.

Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., said that U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean interpreted statements made by President Lon Nol as indicating the President's willingness to step down. The statements were made during a one-day visit to Phnom Penh by six U.S. congressmen.

Sen. Mansfield said in Washington that such an offer by President Lon Nol, whose regime is threatened by rebel forces, "fits in" with demands made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed chief of state, that President Lon Nol and his officials be removed.

"That might be an opening," Sen. Mansfield said of President Lon Nol's offer. "That might be the break which might make it possible for negotiations to get under way with Sihanouk."

Prince Sihanouk, in exile in Peking, is recognized by many insurgent factions as their leader.

In a text of President Lon Nol's remarks, issued here by the U.S. congressional delegation, the Cambodian leader says: "I was brought to this high office by the institutionalized organization but, for the peace of my country and for the welfare of my country I would do whatever is possible and necessary so that peace and the welfare of my people can be achieved."

Sen. Bartlett said that Ambassador Dean told him in an aside: "This means the President will step aside if he is a barrier or stands in the way of a peaceful settlement."

However, diplomatic sources here considered it unlikely that President Lon Nol, 62, would step aside of his own volition, even though the Communist-led rebels have said they would not negotiate with his government. Some sources believe that any governmental changes must be brought about through the efforts of the United States.

U.S. and Asian diplomatic sources said that there is "nothing new" in President Lon Nol's statement.



UPI

Lon Nol

The U.S. congressional delegation is on a fact-finding tour to assess President Ford's request for $322 million in supplemental military aid for Cambodia and $300 million for South Vietnam.

Ford administration officials contend that the additional aid is necessary to prevent the Cambodian regime from falling. President Lon Nol pleaded with the visiting U.S. congressmen "not to abandon 7 million Cambodian people who have suffered so much for a peaceful cause."

The U.S. congressional delegation, eight members in all, left here for Washington today. The six members who made the one-day trip to Phnom Penh were,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. Is Ready to Consider Cuba Ties

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that the United States was "prepared to move in a new direction" in relations with Cuba, ending 14 years of boycott, provided a majority of hemisphere countries agree.

In a speech in Houston, he said that the U.S. move depended on repeal of sanctions against Cuba by the 23-nation Organization of American States—which could take place in May—and Cuba's readiness to develop "a new relationship with the United States."

Mr. Kissinger underscored the shift in U.S. policy toward Cuba during the last three months by pointing out that at a meeting on the Cuban issue of hemisphere foreign ministers in Quito, Ecuador, in November, "we determined to remain completely neutral."

Now, he said, the United States is ready to participate in "a generally acceptable solution" by going along with an OAS majority.

The OAS countries voted to sever diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba in 1964 after determining that the government of Fidel Castro had attempted to "export revolution in the hemisphere."

Since then, seven of the countries have resumed ties with Cuba. Mexico never abolished relations with Havana.

To repeal the OAS sanctions, the hemisphere grouping must have a two-thirds majority on the procedural question of agreeing to allow a simple majority to decide on the sanctions issue itself. The two-thirds majority already exists.

The procedural issue can be quickly decided by an "organ of consultation" of the OAS. Then the permanent council could vote to lift the sanctions.

A State Department official said this process might begin in May and that, if there were considerable support for repeal, the United States would vote with the majority.

Bilateral Relations

Mr. Kissinger said he would be consulting with foreign ministers on the Cuba sanctions during a tour of about six Latin American countries, probably beginning in April.

"If the OAS sanctions are eventually repealed," he said, "the United States will consider changes in its bilateral relations with Cuba."

He added that such a decision would be "heavily influenced by the external policies of the Cuban government" and by its "military relationships" with the Soviet bloc.

"We see no virtue in perpetual antagonism between the United States and Cuba," he continued.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

Henry Kissinger in Houston in traditional Texas garb.

Strong Anti-U.S. Line

Algeria Warns OPEC On Holding Oil Prices

ALGIERS (UPI).—Algeria warned other oil-producing countries today that they may have to take drastic action to defeat U.S. attempts to split their ranks and drive down the price of oil.

The 13 nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are to open their first summit meeting here Tuesday. Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in a speech keynoting a pre-summit meeting of OPEC ministers, reflected the growing fears within the group that the recession and oil surpluses may force them to cut prices.

Mr. Bouteflika, who is also president of the United Nations General Assembly, accused the United States of "strategic maneuvers, threats and pressures." He told the cabinet ministers they might have to reduce oil output, link oil prices to prices of Western industrial goods and stop quoting oil prices in dollars—all to keep those prices at their present levels.

His stand was far more anti-American than the public positions of most of the other OPEC nations. There was no indication that the summit meeting would adopt his proposals, although some are already under study in other OPEC committees for possible action.

Paris Meeting

The summit meeting will lead to a Paris conference of the oil-producing and oil-consuming nations. Algerian Energy Minister Belaid Abdessalam said Algeria opposed the list of nations invited to a preparatory conference April 7, as announced earlier today by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. But he indicated that Algeria would attend anyway.

Besides Algeria, the other nations invited by France to the Paris meeting are Saudi Arabia, Brazil, the nine Common Market countries, the United States, India, Iran, Japan, Venezuela and Zaire.

Mr. Bouteflika said the West was "trying to stamp down OPEC and bring it to its knees."

"Warmongering logic means the specter of armed intervention," Mr. Bouteflika said in an apparent reference to U.S. warnings of the use of force if "strangled" by an Arab oil embargo.

"Such threats, which are craftily interspersed with tranquilizing declarations, have the sole aim of disrupting our ranks and forcing backsliding in our development," Mr. Bouteflika said.

Besides this "full-scale crusade," he said, "there has been over the last few months a recourse to the manipulation of financial and monetary machinery to make acquisitions of the oil countries inoperative and to lower their purchasing power."

"The sale of gold by the U.S. government, the use of foodstuffs to apply political pressure, the U.S. trade act which deliberately discriminates against the oil countries—all are determined to enslave and dominate the Third World," he said.

Tepid Applause

But Mr. Bouteflika's 30-minute speech—the only public speech of the pre-summit session—was heard in silence by the delegates of the other 12 OPEC nations. There was tepid applause when he ended.

A "declaration of principles," to be approved at the summit meeting, while stressing OPEC "solidarity," is expected to shun hard anti-Western positions.

If prices fall, Mr. Bouteflika said, "we would have to use the market to adjust supply to demand... reinforce the purchasing power of our capital through indexing oil prices to the prices of our main export items... consider stopping the stating of oil prices in a currency subject to manipulation prejudicial to our countries."

An alleged U.S. plot to drive down oil prices is a constant theme in the Algerian press. Mr. Bouteflika aimed many of his criticisms at the West as a whole but the United States was the only country he cited by name.

OECD Backs $4-$7 Floor Price for Oil

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 2 (NYT).—The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said Friday that a floor price for oil at between $4 and $7 a barrel would stimulate enough new oil and fossil fuel development to "greatly modify the entire energy situation."

A report by the OECD's Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy presented this conclusion as energy and financial officials from Western capitals prepared for a meeting Thursday and Friday in Paris to coordinate positions on an energy floor price and other issues in preparation for a producer-consumer conference this spring.

Umberto Colombo, committee chairman, said that a floor price would be more advantageous in the short run for the United States than for Western Europe and Japan. This is because it would spur development of the much larger indigenous fuel reserves of the United States.

Other Sources

But eventually it would help Europe and Japan as well, he said, in developing other energy sources. Mr. Colombo said it was unlikely that the United States would ever become self-sufficient in energy.

Oil now costs about $11 a barrel landed in Western Europe and on the East Coast of the United States. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month proposed that the Western nations establish floor prices combined with other forms of guarantees to protect investors against risks that oil prices would tumble in future years as new energy sources are developed.

The principle of a floor price has now been accepted by the European Common Market, but the Europeans are understood to want a lower price than the United States.

Treasury Secretary William Simon is less enthusiastic than Mr. Kissinger over the need for any such strict organization of the petroleum market.

The OECD has a membership of 24 industrial nations of Western Europe, North America and developed Asia.

Israelis Thwart Effort to Settle On the West Bank

MA' ALE ADUMIN, Israeli-occupied Jordan, March 2 (UPI).—Army troops carried off about 50 youths who tried for the second time in five months today to settle on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

"We shall return," several of the demonstrators shouted as the soldiers, all new recruits in full battle gear, carried them to a waiting bus. There was no violence.

The group arrived at dawn by truck and automobile in this hilly area 12 miles north of Jerusalem where the government intends to build an industrial complex. Construction has not begun. The government has banned unauthorized settlement.

"The government opposes any settlement which is carried out without its approval," the national radio quoted Premier Yitzhak Rabin as telling the Cabinet. It met in Jerusalem for its regular weekly session as the demonstration was under way.

Rescuers Killed in Spain

GUADALAJARA, Spain, March 2 (AP).—Three Guardia Civil were killed and nine other persons injured in a road accident today, police said. They said two cars had collided and, as the Guardia Civil were helping the victims, another vehicle crashed into them.



United Press International

MAKING IT CLEAR—Iran's oil minister, Jamshid Amouzegar, turns around to make a point with Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia at the OPEC meeting in Algiers.

5 Lebanese Soldiers Die in Sidon Uprising

SIDON, Lebanon, March 2 (UPI).—The Lebanese government today ended fierce fighting in Sidon, Lebanon's third largest city, when it withdrew troops who had battled armed demonstrators for two days.

Premier Rashid Solh announced that domestic security forces were again in charge of security affairs and that the situation in Sidon was normal.

The battle flared yesterday when troops tried to reopen the main roads around Sidon, cut by fishermen and their supporters who were protesting a government decision to grant exclusive coastal fishing rights to one commercial company.

Five soldiers died in the fighting and 100 others were wounded, a military spokesman said. The army lost a troop carrier and two armored cars, knocked out of action by rockets and cannon fire.

The spokesman did not list civilian casualties, but other sources said 12 were killed and 20 wounded.

Mr. Solh said he was "extremely sorry for the innocent victims—both army and civilian—but I appeal to all for cooperation."

Lebanese Minister of Finance Khaled Jumblatt negotiated the cease-fire with leaders of the dissident groups.

He drove into Sidon after Abu Zaim, the commander of el-Fatah Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon, went ahead to pacify warring factions.

Mr. Jumblatt sat in his limousine as the Palestinians sped the last four kilometers into the city under the guns of Lebanese armored cars and armored personnel vehicles, which moved onto high ground above the main Beirut-Sidon road.

The sound of rifle fire, machine guns and rockets died down as the minister's entourage entered the city.

The Palestine Liberation Organization earlier denied any involvement in the fighting, which saw army units under heavy fire from positions on top of city buildings or from rockets and weapons outside Sidon.

Fishermen Protest

An army statement said troops stationed in the main city square "came under fire from gunmen who were using a 106-mm cannon and anti-tank weapons."

The trouble began Wednesday when fishermen blocked roads by burning old boats and automobile tires to protest the government's decision to award the fishing contract to the newly formed Proteine Co.

Former parliamentary Deputy Marrouf Saad, a popular figure in Sidon, was wounded when troops opened fire on demonstrators after themselves being fired on during the protest.

Proteine offices in Beirut were destroyed in a bomb blast and demonstrations broke out in the capital in support of the Sidon fishermen.

Saxbe Arrives For Post as U.S. Envoy to India

NEW DELHI, March 2 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador William Saxbe came to New Delhi tonight to take up a diplomatic assignment clouded by the lifting of the American embargo on arms to Pakistan.

Mr. Saxbe, ordered by the State Department to wait in Bangkok for a week until the furor in India over the arms issue died down, nevertheless received a friendly welcome from the Indian government.

There were only smiles at the airport as the Indian chief of protocol, S. J. S. Chhatwal, greeted Mr. Saxbe and his wife.

But the sensitive state of Indian-American relations was underscored by Mr. Saxbe's refusal to make even the most perfunctory arrival statement.

"I'm not going to answer any questions," said Mr. Saxbe, who had given a series of interviews in Bangkok during which he disclosed that he had opposed the Ford administration's decision to resume arms supplies to Pakistan.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last week accused the Ford administration of using specious and dishonest arguments to justify the lifting of the 10-year-old arms embargo. Her government also canceled a scheduled visit to Washington this month by Foreign Minister L.B. Chavan.

Portugal, U.S. Approve Part of $30-Million Aid

LISBON, March 2 (Reuters).—Portugal and the United States have approved the first stage of a $30-million aid program in which the United States will help finance housing, education, health care and agriculture in Portugal, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

An agreement signed here last night provides for an American loan of $1 million for studies of projects in food, education, transport, electric power, industry and urban development.

A second consists of a gift of $750,000 to Portugal for technical and training services, particularly in the field of housing.

The framework of future American aid to Portugal was agreed upon in December.

The Foreign Ministry also said that U.S. government guarantees for up to $20 million in private loans for housing construction had been approved and a further loan for low-cost housing was being studied.

Turkish Leader Urges Coalition

ANKARA, March 2 (AP).—President Fahri Koruturk yesterday asked caretaker Premier Sadi Irmak to form a new coalition government to end Turkey's five-month-old political deadlock.

A key issue is a settlement on Cyprus, where a Turkish invasion force occupies 40 per cent of the island.

Turkey has been run by caretaker governments since the resignation of Premier Bulent Ecevit on Sept. 18.

Swiss Turn Down Plan on Economy

BERN, March 2 (Reuters).—A move to give the federal government more powers over the economy was narrowly defeated in a weekend referendum when it failed to obtain the support of a majority of Switzerland's 22 cantons.

Backers of the proposal, which included all political parties in the coalition Cabinet, wanted to alter the constitution to allow the government greater freedom to spur the economy, impose credit restrictions and to regulate public-sector finances and external economic relations.

But 11 of the country's cantons turned down the proposal. According to incomplete results, 542,719 voted in favor and 485,734 against. Under Swiss law, any proposal put to a referendum succeeds only when it gets a majority of both the cantonal and popular vote.

U.S. Considers Ties to Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have taken some symbolic steps to indicate that we are prepared to move in a new direction if Cuba will."

But Mr. Kissinger cautioned that "fundamental change cannot come unless Cuba demonstrates a readiness to assume the mutuality of obligation and regard upon which a new relationship must be founded."

On background, the State Department official said the United States had deliberately broadened the area of movement for Cuban diplomats accredited to the United Nations from 25 miles to 250 miles last month as one of the "symbolic steps" mentioned by Mr. Kissinger.

The other step, he added, was to lift trade embargos for American manufacturing subsidiaries in Canada and Argentina so that they could sell to Cuba without violating U.S. law.

The official also said that the United States had noted a change in tone in Cuban government statements about the United States—specifically in remarks by Mr. Castro about the Ford administration and remarks by Vice-Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez on hemisphere relations.

However, the official said the United States was still avoiding direct contact with Cuban government representatives and did not contemplate any more "symbolic steps" until the OAS takes a position on sanctions.

Mr. Kissinger's address at a luncheon of the Combined Service Club in Houston was entitled "The New Opportunity." But the State Department official said it was not intended to herald "a new era" in U.S. relations with Latin America.

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Competition Returns in Trading

Arab Oil Exports Fall Below Embargo Level

By Juan de Onis

ROME, March 2 (NYT).—Arab oil exports have dropped to even less than during the oil embargo and production cutbacks of a year ago and an element of competition has returned to world oil trading.

A survey of current production in member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, during the meeting in Vienna last week, showed that total daily output during February has been 26 million to 27 million barrels.

This compares with an average daily output during 1974 for the 13 OPEC members of 30.8 million barrels, or a decline of 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Decline in Demand

A large part of this decline has been from the Arab members of OPEC—not because of any production restrictions affecting supply, but because of decline in demand in industrial consumer countries and refusal by oil companies to pay premiums that had been common for high grade, low-sulphur crudes.

During the oil embargo on the United States, the Netherlands and other countries regarded by the Arabs as economic supporters of Israel during the October, 1973, Middle East war, the average output of Arab countries in January, 1974, was 17.6 million barrels, including nearly 800,000 barrels from Egypt, Oman, Syria and Tunisia, which are not OPEC members.

The output from this same group of countries is now reported at about 15.5 million barrels in early February, with Saudi Arabia alone down to 7.5 million barrels, compared with a high of 8.8 million barrels in October.

This situation is causing some concern among the OPEC countries with smaller production. Abu Dhabi has suffered a particularly sharp decline because of the refusal of oil companies to pay premiums that had been in effect for many years for low-sulphur content and high grades of crude, which produce more gasoline than fuel oil when distilled.

During the two-day meeting of OPEC ministers in Vienna that ended Thursday, there was a sharp debate over the proposal of Iraq, Libya and Algeria that production quotas be established.

The effect of this would have been to reduce Saudi Arabian production even further and raise the share of the market for Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Libya and Iraq.

Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum, refused. The Saudis argued that an elimination of excessive premiums, amounting to 70 cents a barrel in Abu Dhabi for low-sulphur content, would make this oil competitive in the market again.

This is what already happened, with Abu Dhabi dropping the sulphur premium to 30 cents a barrel and reducing the differential for gravity from 6 cents to 3 cents for each degree above Saudi Arabian light crude, which has 34 degrees of gravity.

These adjustments show that a new competitive element has returned to world oil markets after the boom in prices during 1973 in which sellers had virtually full control.

At one point during these hectic months before and after the 1973 war, spot prices for quick deliveries of oil rose from $17 to $20 a barrel at the peak. Oil company buyers who were observing the Vienna meeting said that oil is being offered for spot delivery in the Persian Gulf at prices in a range of $9.50 to $10, which is below the OPEC price based on $10.12 for Saudi Arabian light.

Arabs Set Terms for Ending Boycott of Sony, Leyland

CAIRO, March 2 (UPI).—The Arab Boycott Office has decided to lift its embargo on Japan's Sony Corp. and Britain's Leyland Motors as soon as they conclude pending economic agreements with Arab countries, Mohammed Mahgoub, the office's chairman, said today.

Mr. Mahgoub said the delegates from the 20 Arab League states also have put the West German automaker Volkswagen on notice that it has three months to sever ties with the Jewish state or it will be placed on the list "without deliberation."

The Boycott Office, meeting at Arab League headquarters through Wednesday, ended its discussions on which companies should be embargoed by blacklisting the Liechtenstein financial firm Fiare and lifting the ban on Amtel Corp. of the United States and Gres Couture, a French perfume and cosmetics company.

$3.5-Million Factory

Mr. Mahgoub said Sony had applied for a license in Saudi Arabia to set up a $3.5-million factory there.

"As soon as we get notice of the license being granted," he said, "we will consider the case over."

He said Leyland "has stopped operating in Israel" and will be removed from the embargo on the condition that it builds a factory in the Arab world.

Leyland executives have talked with Egyptian leaders about setting up a Land-Rover assembly plant here and a company spokesman said recently that an agreement was expected soon.

Wankel Engine

In the case of Volkswagen, Mr. Mahgoub said the automaker and its subsidiary, Audi, which is suspected of licensing production of the Wankel rotary engine by an Israeli company, would be placed on the blacklist automatically if they cannot prove in three months that they have no more relations with the Jewish state.

Other companies discussed were Eurocan Investment Co., Ltd., of Canada and its subsidiary, Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co., a Finnish paper producer, Kymin Oy-Kymene, and the arms manufacturer Enso Gutzeit Osakeyntio, also of Finland. All three cases were dismissed.

The lifting of the embargo on Amtel, Mr. Mahgoub said, took in its 35 worldwide branches, including Litwin Engineering of France.

Mr. Mahgoub said no list of the more than 50 firms reviewed would be made public, but it was known that there were nine new names on the blacklist, that 10 were scratched and that 25 were discussed but not added. The cases of several others were deferred.

The Boycott Office agreed to allow two American media firms, the National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Boadcasting System, to continue news activities "under supervision" in the Arab world.



United Press International

AFTER ORDEAL—Pilot of hijacked Iraqi plane is surrounded by the press at Tehran.

2 Killed After 3 Kurds Hijack Iraqi Plane

TEHRAN, March 2 (UPI).—An Iraqi Airlines Boeing 737 which was hijacked and forced to fly to Iran yesterday by supporters of Iraq's Kurdish rebels returned to Iraq today, after a shootout in which two persons were killed, including one of the three pirates.

Left behind in a Tehran hospital were six passengers, all Iraqis, who were seriously injured in the shooting between the hijackers and Iraqi security men aboard the plane after it had landed here at Mehrabad Airport.

Earlier today, a special Iraqi Airlines Boeing 737 picked up the rest of the passengers of the hijacked plane.

An Iranian official said that a hijacker and a woman passenger died in the battle aboard the plane, after it had been diverted from an internal flight in Iraq to Iran.

2 Hijackers Held

He said there were two hijackers in custody in Tehran and that six seriously injured passengers were still in the hospital in Tehran.

The three hijackers commandeered the aircraft with 85 passengers and seven crewmen aboard as it flew from Baghdad to Mosul, about 160 miles north of the Iraqi capital.

The pilot, who took the craft back to Baghdad today, managed to flee the airplane shortly after landing here.

The hijackers demanded 1.5 million Iraqi dinars (about $5 million) and the release of 85 Kurdish political leaders now imprisoned in Iraq. They said that they would blow up the plane and all aboard.

But the shooting which broke out between the bandits and Iraqi security men on board ended the hijack.

Khalil al-Khalil, the Lebanese Ambassador to Iran, said the hijackers had demanded that he, and the Jordanian and Iraqi Ambassadors come to the plane to negotiate with them.

Passengers Escape

He said that they arrived after the shooting began and that an Iraqi security man told him that the incident started when the hijackers killed two passengers. The security men on the plane then responded by shooting one of the hijackers.

At that moment an Iraqi security man opened the rear emergency exit and the passengers stumbled out, Mr. Khalil said.

The surviving hijackers rushed from the plane when their ammunition ran out and surrendered to Iranian authorities.

Iran had tried to prevent the plane from landing, refusing the pilot's request and parking fire engines on the runway.

The pilot said he took the plane down anyway because the hijackers threatened to kill him and the passengers if he did not. He overshot the runway and halted on a muddy track nearby in what an official called "a very dangerous landing."

Decision Awaited

Iranian sources said the government had not yet decided what to do with the two surviving hijackers but that they would remain in Iranian territory until a "relevant decision" is made.

The government strongly condemned the hijacking. It was the first hijacking related to the conflict between Kurds and the Iraqi central government.

The Kurds claim the Iraqi government has not granted them semi-autonomy as promised.

Relations between Iran and Iraq have been strained for years. There have been repeated border conflicts. Iraq has alleged that Iran is arming and aiding the Kurds. Iran has denied the charge, although it has accepted about 100,000 Kurds as refugees.

Rabin Urges Egypt Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

portant ways from those so far advanced by Mr. Sadat. Conceding that the bargaining process is in its early stages, Mr. Rabin nonetheless insisted that any significant interim agreement with Egypt that would require Israel to give up the oil fields and mountain passes in the Sinai Desert should include "at least three elements."

- "A political commitment on a bilateral basis" that Egypt would not use force against Israel no matter what happens elsewhere in the area.
- "Certain physical arrangements on the ground," specifically demilitarization and the development of an international force or combined Egyptian-Israeli patrols.
- Positive measures, not merely to end or reduce political and economic warfare, but actively to promote more cooperation in the economic field, in communications and in direct contacts between the two countries.

Emphasizing the crucial and unique importance he attaches to a settlement with Egypt, in contrast to the other Arab states, he said:

"We can do it once we will know that on the part of Egypt there is a commitment that whatever will happen between Israel and the other neighboring Arab countries—or whatever will be the discussions about the form of the overall settlement—no use of force, or threat of the use of force, will be in the Egyptian hands."

Nothing that Mr. Sadat has said so far would indicate that Egypt is prepared to make the concessions Mr. Rabin defined. The Egyptian leader has said he would not attack Israel but that he would refuse to put this pledge in writing directly to Israel until all occupied territories are returned.

U.S. Loan Pact Reported in Syria

DAMASCUS, March 2 (AP).—The United States has signed a $35-million long-term loan and grant agreement with Syria, a U.S. Embassy source here reported Friday.

The agreement, the first of its kind between the two countries in 11 years, was signed by U.S. ambassador Richard Murphy and Syria's deputy minister of planning, Mohammed Helou, on Thursday, the source said.

Syria will receive $20 million as a loan repayable with a 3-percent interest in 40 years after a 10-year grace period, the source said. Syria will get $5 million as a grant in the form of agricultural equipment and products and training of Syrians in the United States.

Resign Offer By Lon Nol

(Continued from Page 1)

in addition to Sen. Bartlett, Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y.; Rep. Paul McCloskey jr., R-Calif.; Rep. Bill Chappell jr., D-Fla.; Rep. John Murtha, D-Pa., and Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J.

Rep. John Flynt jr., D-Ga., and Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., did not make the trip to Phnom Penh.

Rep. Abzug, who already had said she would vote against the additional aid, said in Phnom Penh that such aid "would just prolong [the war] and make for more killing."

Rep. McCloskey said he would vote to lift the ceiling on food aid to Cambodia but that he had reached no decision on military aid.

Rep. Chappell and Rep. Murtha, who was wounded twice in Vietnam, were understood to be continuing to support the request for more military aid.

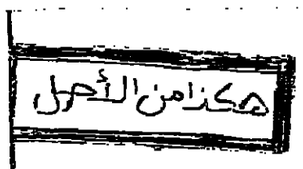
Today, the delegation's attempt to obtain information on Americans missing in action ended in a heated exchange with some North Vietnamese officials.

Rep. Chappell accused the North Vietnamese of murder in attacks on Americans searching for graves of missing U.S. soldiers in South Vietnam. Sen. Bartlett called North Vietnamese statements "hogwash."

Some members of the delegation, including Rep. Abzug and Rep. Fraser, were more conciliatory, urging improved U.S.-North Vietnamese relations.

Meanwhile, at the Cambodian government outpost at Neak Luong, 32 miles down the Mekong River from Phnom Penh, three boats were lost on Friday, it was reported. About 90 rounds of shellfire killed 43 civilians and wounded 41 on Wednesday and Thursday, the reports said.

The river and roads to Phnom Penh are controlled by the rebels, and the capital is being supplied by airlift.



Brinks Moves $9 Billion For $250,000

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March (UPI).—Brinks, Inc., today pleted what it called one the largest transfers in its tory when it moved $9 bil- in bonds and securities, uding $215 million in ne- able securities. The bonds e moved from the Ohio ehouse to a new state of- tower in an operation t began in secrecy early erday.

n official said 30 guards e used and that they e about 200 runs in ar- ed cars from the State- se to the office tower, a k away.

he move cost $250,000.

Warning on Investigations

Ford Said to Caution Aides On Alleged Murders by CIA

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—President Ford is reported to have warned associates that if current investigations into the Central Intelligence Agency go too far, they could uncover "several" assassinations of foreign officials in which the agency was involved.

According to Daniel Schorr, a CBS newscaster, at least three such assassinations are believed to have taken place during the late 1950s or 1960s.

Mr. Schorr said Friday that Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, a former CIA director, uncovered information about the alleged slayings in May, 1973, when he assertedly asked CIA employees to report to him on any questionable activities that they had knowledge of.

Mr. Schlesinger, it was said, banned any further such measures the following August.

The newscaster said that Mr. Ford was understood to have learned of the assassinations only after The New York Times carried a report on the CIA's domestic surveillance activities in December.

William Colby, the current CIA director, was said to have told the President about the alleged CIA assassinations in briefing him on the agency's domestic activities.

Mr. Schorr said that Mr. Ford was said to have been shocked by the information about assassinations and to have in turn "mentioned them internally as a reason for extreme caution and security in investigations of the CIA by the administration and Congress."

Names of the supposed assassination victims were not mentioned by CBS.

According to CBS, Mr. Ford reportedly indicated that the uncovering of such actions by current investigations would embarrass the government and damage relations with at least *one foreign country.*

A spokesman for the White House said Friday night that "we have nothing to announce" in response to a query on the CBS broadcast report.

A spokesman for the CIA also responded: "We have nothing to say." Asked if he would deny or confirm, the spokesman reiterated, "We have nothing."

Report Denied

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—A former CIA official who worked on an internal CIA investigation denied the CBS news report that the probe uncovered evidence of agency involvement in the assassination of foreign officials.

An aide to Mr. Schlesinger who worked with him on the post-Watergate investigation of possible CIA wrongdoing said that "we never had any indication whatsoever of CIA involvement in assassination." The aide asked not to be identified.



United Press International

President and Mrs. Ford with Young Republicans.

Ford Sees No 'Doubt' as to His Candidacy

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—President Ford told a meeting of Young Republicans Friday that he would be a candidate for the presidency in 1976 "without any question of a doubt."

Mr. Ford, speaking to the Young Republican leadership conference in the East Room of the White House, appeared to be trying to head off the formation of a third party by conservative elements of his party.

The Young Republicans, while having moderated in recent years, remain largely conservative, and Mr. Ford's speech emphasized, in addition to his own intention to run as a traditional Republican, his belief in a strong military and in private enterprise.

Mr. Ford has been under fire from the right wing of his party because he has proposed a large budget deficit to stimulate the economy and because he chose Nelson Rockefeller for Vice-President. There has been widespread talk in conservative circles of a third party or of promoting a conservative Republican such as former California Gov. Ronald Reagan to oppose Mr. Ford for the Republican nomination.

After White House Meeting

Ford and Democrats Consider Compromise on Energy Plans

By Carroll Kilpatrick and Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—President Ford and congressional Democrats moved toward a compromise on energy policy Friday, with the President saying he might be willing to postpone his plan to add $2 a barrel to oil import fees.

But the White House said Mr. Ford still intends to veto, this week, the bill that would rescind the $1 increase in the oil tariff that he has already imposed and would take away for 90 days his power to raise the tariff any further.

Mr. Ford met with ranking Democrats from both houses of Congress Friday afternoon, a day after they announced what they called unanimous agreement among themselves on an alternative to his plan to reduce U.S. energy consumption.

Calling the congressional program "a carefully thought out plan," Mr. Ford said he and his aides would study it to "see if it is a plan that can be meshed with ours" and let them know by tomorrow his decision on the oil import fees.

Necessary Votes

White House aides have claimed that the President has the necessary votes in the Senate to sustain his veto of the tariff-delaying bill.

Democrats said they think he may now have them, too, and especially if he agreed to defer further increases in the import fees.

The President's plan is designed to reduce the consumption of fuel by driving up its price through tariff and tax increases and by dropping present petroleum price controls. His objective is to lower oil imports and thus U.S. vulnerability to economic and political pressure from oil-exporting nations.

The Democrats say they agree with this objective but do not want to move so fast that they add to the recession, as they say his plan would do. And they do not want to use higher prices to drive down consumption. They called instead for such steps as forcing up the gasoline mileage of new automobiles and, if that does not work, for import quotas, fuel allocation and even rationing.

But Mr. Ford and senior Democrats were reported to have agreed wholeheartedly on the need for a quick anti-recession tax cut—and White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that means dropping from the tax bill the section the House added Thursday repealing the oil depletion allowance.

Third Dollar

The second $1 increase that the President ordered in oil import fees went into effect technically yesterday but Mr. Ford said it can easily be canceled this week if that is what he decides. The President planned to add the third dollar on April 1.

Mr. Nessen said any deferral of these increases would be for 60 days.

The President has said he also plans to lift price controls on domestic oil April 1 and the Democrats have begun moving to keep him from doing that as well. About 60 per cent of U.S. oil would more than double in price overnight if controls were lifted. Mr. Nessen said Mr. Ford said nothing Friday to indicate he might be willing to delay lifting controls.

Mr. Nessen said Mr. Ford did not look upon his possible postponement of a further increase in oil import fees as a concession but as "success in persuading Congress to get busy" on the energy issue.

The press secretary quoted an unnamed Democrat at the meeting as telling the President, "If the goal of your import tariff was to get the mule's attention, you've got the mule's attention."

Mr. Nessen had thrown cold water on the Democrats' energy plan earlier Friday, saying the President's reaction when he saw it was, "Where's the rest of it?" He also said the federal energy administrator, Frank Zarb, had looked at it quickly and concluded it "will not work."

Democrats' Plan

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee unveiled their energy proposals today including gradual oil import quotas and a tax increase to 40 cents a gallon by 1979 on "excess gasoline use."

These are the suggestions that the committee will focus upon during the two weeks of hearings opening tomorrow.

S. Senate Cuts All Funds r the Foreign Aid Program

By Murrey Marder

ASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—e Senate Friday cut all for- aid funds from a temporary *ing bill out of exasperation* delayed action on regular ppriations.

a result, the Agency for national Development was without its spending au- y as of midnight Friday.

officials, who have found selves in the same position , said the first pinch will March 13, when paychecks ue for about 700 foreign na- s it employs abroad. If no spending authority emerges ly from a Senate-House romise, American employees l get no paychecks on March In addition, no new funds e *committed for any pro-*

sident Ford's request for million in emergency aid for odia could end up entangling mtire foreign aid program larger struggle, several con- onal sources warned.

Passman's Effort

. Otto Passman, D-La., a rter of the President's odian request, has said he ttempt to add the $222 mil- to the regular foreign aid or the 1975 fiscal year in House Appropriations sub- ittee which he heads.

. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, man of the Foreign Opera- subcommittee of the Senate opriations Committee, led y's move to eliminate the foreign aid funds from a continuing resolution, which included money for programs of the Health, Education and Welfare Department for emergency school aid.

Sen. Inouye said it was time to call a halt to the practice of passing continuing resolutions for the controversial foreign aid funds, instead of voting on them in time. The Senate Appropriations Committee agreed and the Senate, by voice vote and without debate, removed the foreign aid funds.

The House-approved foreign aid funds that were eliminated Friday in the Senate provided for spending at an annual rate of $3.5 billion.

Sen. Inouye said it is "a farce" to keep passing continuing resolutions for foreign aid, nearly nine months through the fiscal year for which funds were authorized.

Last year's foreign aid bill was caught in snarls involving Vietnam, Cambodia, Korea, Turkey and other areas of the world. The current attempt in the House to add supplementary funds to it for Cambodia, circumventing the Senate and House Foreign Policy Committees, therefore, aroused opposition from several areas.

A State Department spokesman said Thursday that the department hopes Congress will take "whatever temporary action is required to permit aid to function until an appropriation bill is agreed upon."

Oslo Aid to Viet Cong

HONG KONG, March 2 (Reuters).—Norway will give agricultural machinery, consumer goods, *medicines and medical equipment* worth 20 million kroner (about $4.9 million) to the Viet Cong, the North Vietnam News Agency reported today.

U.S. Bicentennial Fete Lacks Focal Event

By James T. Wooten

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 (NYT).—The U.S. bicentennial officially began yesterday amid a continuing debate over its form and purpose. The bicentennial still lacks a centerpiece for its celebration.

The authorized version of the nation's 200th anniversary extends through Dec. 31, 1976, a 22-month period designated by Congress and crammed with thousands of activities, including a presidential election.

Not yet listed on the bicentennial calendar, however, is the focal event that critics contend is vital to the success of the commemoration—some dramatic, unifying moment in which the entire country can participate.

The argument over a centerpiece is but one of several issues in the bicentennial debate.

The federal government, the bicentennial's principal planner, is seen by many as having done much too much, and by others as having done far too little.

Excess Seen

Some Americans detect an excess of commercialism in the bicentennial while manufacturers and merchandisers complain that the government has made it difficult for them to turn a profit.

Many on the political left believe the bicentennial is philosophically slanted to the right, while many on the right are persuaded that it smacks too much of liberalism.

Ethnic and minority groups accuse the planners of omitting their contributions, while other persons are convinced that such groups already are enjoying a disproportionate emphasis.

Some clergymen express dissatisfaction at the role given religion and a few scholars are restless about the celebration's historical integrity.

Some citizens of the Midwest say too much is planned for the East and a few New Englanders feel downright neglected.

Millions Invested

With millions of dollars in public and private funds already invested, there are those who are predicting a heavy participation in what President Ford has called "this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to celebrate our heritage."

Others forecast a less-than-enthusiastic response from a citizenry apt to be more interested in the problems of unemployment, recession, inflation and energy displacement than the battles fought or the documents signed 200 years ago.

At any rate, Public Law 93-179 ordered the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the federal agency responsible for planning the observances, to begin its official calendar of events and activities yesterday, so the celebration has begun.

Ahead are parades, fireworks, speeches, space shots, art shows, furniture exhibitions, specially commissioned operas and symphonies, shuffleboard contests, chili-making championships and "bicentennial bargains" on things ranging from early American toilet seats to transcontinental air fares.

Sermons, Poems

There will be special sermons, poems, books, television documentaries, wide-screen films, stage productions, "olde English" menus, historical re-enactments and museum tours as well as special stamps, coins, chinaware, silverware, swords, red-white-and-blue cars, license plates, balloons, ties, watches, scarves, underwear and lingerie.

"It is," said John Warner, head of the Bicentennial Administration, "a conglomeration, no doubt about that—but I don't think for a minute that that automatically makes it bad."

Under the federal categories of "Heritage '76," "Festival U.S.A.," and "Horizons '76," towns, cities, and states are planning a variety of events, ranging from the re-staging of the Battle of Bunker Hill to an outrigger voyage from Hawaii to Tahiti.

Researchers Say Test Found for Ileitis

Lawrence K. Altman

W YORK, March 2 (NYT).—first diagnostic test to dis- sh ileitis from other common diseases has been developed team of doctors at the achusetts General Hospital ston.

experimental test's reli- must be confirmed by s elsewhere. Its develop- however, is considered a step forward in the care estimated 2 million Ameri- who suffer from ileitis and difficult-to-treat inflamma- owel diseases such as ulcer- colitis.

itis, a disease of unknown inflames and scars the and runs an unpredictable . The name suggests it is d to the ileum, or third n of the small intestine. t can affect any area from sophagus, or gullet, to the rectum, and it can damage joints, liver, skin and other organs in the body.

Abdominal Cramps

Ileitis typically produces abdominal cramps, chronic diarrhea, mild fever and loss of appetite and weight. Often the bowel becomes obstructed and requires emergency surgery, as happened twice with President Dwight Eisenhower.

As Dr. Kenneth Falchuk, Dr. Joseph Perrotto and Dr. Kurt Isselbacher noted in reporting the new test in the Feb. 20 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, ileitis is distinct from ulcerative colitis. Yet features of these two lifelong conditions that commonly begin in young adulthood often overlap so much they are often confused.

Because ileitis can be so perplexing, doctors long have sought a test to diagnose it more accurately. There is no cure for ileitis and effective therapy differs with the various inflammatory bowel conditions.

The new test not only may help diagnose ileitis but it also could prove useful in monitoring the success of therapy for an ileitis patient, Dr. Isselbacher said.

The test is based on a discovery of lysozyme 53 years ago by Sir Alexander Fleming, who also discovered penicillin. Other doctors, in seeking to define the poorly understood biologic role of lysozyme, an enzyme, have noticed that increased levels are found in stools of patients with inflammatory bowel disease. But the lysozyme preparations were too crude to develop a reliable test.

Now, small amounts of human lysozyme have been purified as a result of newer technology and the research of Dr. Elliott Osserman of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Using Dr. Osserman's preparations and helped by funds from the National Foundation for Ileitis and Colitis, the Boston doctors have learned that the amounts of lysozyme "were significantly greater" in the blood of ileitis patients in their tests.

Human lysozyme is in short supply. But Dr. Isselbacher said that he expected measures would be developed to produce the larger amounts necessary for standardized use in managing therapy of the 100,000 new cases of ileitis and ulcerative colitis that American doctors diagnose each year.

scard Urges d of All Bias ainst Women

RIS, March 2 (Reuters).—ident Valéry Giscard d'Es- called yesterday for the end ll discrimination against n, warning that "submission blind dependence will no r be acceptable or accepted." President was opening a -day international confer- of 2,800 of the world's top n — government officials, tors and unionists from four ents—aimed at defining the n role of their sex.

re were 35 women cabinet sters in the audience that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing re: "In the beginning, there slavery and the first slave a woman."

proposed guidelines for e action, one of which was limination of all discrimina-

e conference was called by e's Minister for Women's s, Françoise Giroud, as part e United Nations-sponsored national Women's Year.

. Deports Deserter France or Sweden

ATTLE, March 2 (UPI).—rt Defrees, an Army deserter five years ago renounced his citizenship, Friday was order- eported to France.

. Greenwald, an Immigra- Service hearing examiner, that Mr. Defrees, 28, should eported because he is not a citizen and has no valid im- ation papers. France was Defrees's first choice and ce his second choice. Mr. nwald said that he doubted the French government d accept Mr. Defrees and Mr. Defrees may be sent to ce.



Associated Press

WINTER WAGON—A pair of horses pull a wagon loaded with hay and youngsters through falling snow in the Willow Creek Forest Preserve near Rockford, Ill.

Failure Reported in Bid to Aid Sick by Genetic Engineering

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—An international attempt by scientists and doctors to treat a rare genetic disease by changing the patients' hereditary makeup—believed to be the first genetic engineering experiment in human beings—has ended in failure, according to the researchers.

They said, however, that they still considered the basic idea sound and are working to develop a similar treatment for another genetic disease.

The experiments are being discussed at at time when controversy is widespread in the scientific community over the ethics and safety of genetic engineering, as well as the proper way to obtain consent from patients for such experiments.

Only Known Attempt

In the only recorded attempt at human genetic engineering, three West German children whose bodies failed to produce the essential enzyme arginase were injected with a virus supplied by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. The virus, called the shope papilloma virus, was known to produce arginase and, although the virus cannot multiply in human beings, it was hoped that the virus's introduction would make the children's cells produce the enzyme.

Arginase is needed to metabolize the amino acid arginine, which is present in protein-containing foods. Without the enzyme, arginine accumulates in body fluids, damaging the brain and causing mental retardation, epilepsy and other neurological and muscular defects.

The German children, sisters from a small village, are the patients of Dr. H. G. Terheggen, a pediatrician from Cologne. The sisters are the only known victims of this particular genetic defect.

When Dr. Stanfield Rogers, then of Oak Ridge and now a professor of biochemistry at the University of Tennessee, learned of the children's problem (only two had been born then), he suggested treating them with the shope papilloma virus.

The two girls, then aged 2 and 7, each received an intravenous virus injection in 1970.

No Help

Dr. Terheggen on Friday told a California conference of the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities that the virus injection had apparently not helped the children. Nor was there any effect from a larger virus injection given to a subsequently born sister at the age of 5 months, Dr. Terheggen said. The larger dose produced a severe allergic-like reaction in the infant, from which she recovered in a few days.

At the meeting, Dr. Rogers suggested that the virus might not have worked in the German girls because it was so highly purified that it was in some way incapacitated and could not infect the children's cells.

He said he is now trying to introduce another piece of genetic information into the shope virus to enable it to produce the enzyme histidase. Histidinemia, a human genetic disorder in which this enzyme is lacking, is more common than the arginase defect.

Since the first sign of histidinemia is speech difficulty, it may be possible to find and treat affected children before brain damage becomes severe, Dr. Rogers said. He said the therapy would first be tested in animals.

Ford Signs Bills To Aid Railroads

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—President Ford yesterday signed two bills to provide financial aid for the nation's ailing railroads.

One bill provides $347 million in authorizations for grants and loan guarantees to railroads in the Northeast and Midwest, including the Penn Central. It authorizes operating funds for the Penn Central and other railroads to continue services until the transfer of railroad properties in January, 1976, to Conrail, a nonprofit government corporation.

Also signed by the President was a supplemental appropriation providing new budget authority for fiscal 1975 of $143.1 million for additional emergency railroad aid. It also provides additional funds for the House of Representatives.

Two Killed by Sniper In New Orleans Fight

NEW ORLEANS, March 2 (UPI).—A sniper Friday killed a policeman and a woman pedestrian and wounded two policemen in an hourlong shootout in the French Quarter. Officers trapped the gunman in a house and killed him.

The policeman was killed while trying to reach the gunman from the second-floor balcony of the man's two-story hideout. The woman was killed about a block away, before the gunman took refuge.

Goldwater Warns Rightists Against Forming 3d Party

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said last night that formation of a conservative third party "would practically insure the destruction" of the Republican party.

Sen. Goldwater exhorted his fellow conservatives to refrain from a "rule or ruin attitude" and instead "begin to work within both parties for the principles in which we believe."

GOP conservatives, he said, should push for a return to "traditional Republicanism."

He added that Republicans also should be seeking to enlist the backing of conservative Democrats rather than "becoming a carbon copy" of what he described as a liberal-dominated Democratic party.

His remarks were delivered at the closing dinner of the Young Republican Leadership Conference.

The group adopted a resolution *urging President Ford to abandon* the "liberal policies" which it said have led the nation to the "brink of economic disaster and raised the possibility of a third party."

At the same time, the GOP youth organization declared that "the Republican party is the best vehicle to express the traditional conservative principles on which the party was formed and grew great."

Two weeks ago, conservatives set up a committee that could become the first step in a third-party move. Sen. Goldwater and other conservatives met this weekend in eastern Maryland to discuss ways to broaden their role in the GOP.

Sen. Goldwater, the GOP's 1964 presidential nominee, said conservatives must remember, whether they approve or disapprove of President Ford's policies, that "he is our President."

"He is the President of the United States and he is a Republican, and I think any talk of a third-party movement at this time is wrong," he said.

"Liberals and radicals" control the Democratic party, he said, adding that "it is the conservatives on the Democrat side that we should be appealing to join us and unite our strength."

Sen. Goldwater said it was highly doubtful that a conservative party would gain votes from supporters of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, declaring that the governor's main strength in the North is among blue-collar union members.

Police Hold 60 In War Protest At White House

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Police arrested about 60 demonstrators yesterday during a sit-down protest on the front driveway of the White House.

The demonstrators sought a meeting with President Ford to urge total amnesty for draft resisters and evaders and an end to U.S. funding of Indochinese combat operations.

Mr. Ford and his family were at Camp David, Md.

The demonstrators had entered the White House as members of the regular morning public tours. About 120 refused to leave once they were through the downstairs tour of the White House.

After the final tour of the day finished, they were warned they would be arrested unless they left the grounds. About half of the group chose to leave. The others were taken into custody.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Monday, March 3, 1975 *

Opening Toward Cuba

There was quite a tangle of issues involved in the statement by Mr. Kissinger that the United States was 'prepared to move in a new direction" with respect to relations with Castro's Cuba. For to take this direction, as the Secretary of State made clear, would first require the revocation by the Organization of American States of the already tattered boycott of Cuba, and Washington's concession is as much to the OAS as to Castro.

Inter-American ties, always complex, have become even more so since the fundamental differences between the United States and Latin America were sharpened by the oil crisis, when some congressional bungling enabled Venezuela and Ecuador to rally much of the rest of the Latin American community to resist U.S. trade laws. And, since many of the leading countries in South and Central America were already weary of the Cuban boycott, a flat resistance by Washington to its repeal would have accentuated the split in the hemisphere's policies on many subjects.

Given the changed circumstances in the world since Cuba was blacklisted by the OAS in 1964, such a new spur to American dichotomy would be folly. Another missile crisis —that is, the use of Cuban soil by the Soviet Union as a military base—was virtually ruled out by the results of the first missile crisis. Détente, however wobbly and indeterminate, between Washington and Moscow, gives another reassurance against the revival of a direct strategic threat from Cuba. And, of course, such a revival would be more likely to take place if Washington and Havana remained at their present arm's length than if closer ties could be worked out.

That would not be easy. There are specific matters of discord between Castro and the United States, in addition to ideology and old wounds, such as the Bay of Pigs. There is the question of nationalized properties in Cuba, and the fate of the U.S. base at Guantanamo, as well as the very practical political use which Castro has made of hostility to the United States, domestically and in the Third World at large, and the influence of Cuban refugees on the mainland in the other direction.

But there are also practical advantages for both countries in resuming ties of trade and diplomacy. Cuba has always had an influence on the United States out of all proportion to its size, and while most Cubans living on the island today have been indoctrinated in the belief that the reverse influence from their big neighbor has been wholly evil, it is doubtful that many of them (including their leader) really believe that. Even with the degree of mutual caution and mistrust that must certainly prevail, it should be possible to break down at least some of the artificial barriers that have made the 90 miles of sea separating the two countries a hostile moat.

Unhappy European Conference

Only by an occasional twitch of the news is one reminded that the ungainly diplomatic creature known as the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, a gathering of 33 European states plus the United States and Canada, is still plodding along in Helsinki. When convened in mid-1973, it had a somewhat more hopeful cast. President Nixon evidently saw the conference as one way to put into place the European part of his then-hailed "structure of peace." The Kremlin thought of it then, as now, as a way to formalize the territorial and political changes made in Europe by the Red Army in World War II, and as a way to reduce American influence in Europe to boot. In any event, there was a certain promise of some brisk and worthwhile bargaining in which, in return for Western acceptance of its wartime gains, the Kremlin would make some concessions in human rights, exchanges of people and ideas, and the like.

Unhappily, it has been pretty much downhill for the conference since that time. What heart the West Europeans had for brisk bargaining pretty much collapsed in the twin shocks of the Mideast war and the oil price increases at the end of 1973. The war conspicuously widened the political gap between the United States and its European allies, and the price increases inflicted the kind of deep and enduring damage to European strength and stability that not even the most optimistic of Kremlin strategists could have expected from the conference. So it is no surprise that about all that the Russians seem prepared to do in human rights and exchanges is to let married couples divided by the Iron Curtain unite on one side or the other of it—things like that. To satisfy a Western "confidence building" proposal for advance notice of military maneuvers, the Russians are so far prepared to notify *only* their East European clients of *certain* maneuvers. A Soviet-tailored statement on the "inviolability" of European borders also seems to be in the works. If there is anything of larger substantial value for the West to come out of the conference, it has not yet reached public view.

What should be the American part in this charade, which the Kremlin hopes to bring to a rousing finale with a summit meeting of 35 heads of state next summer? Certainly nothing has developed to make that event worthy of President Ford's personal participation. Secretary of State Kissinger, at his last news conference, suggested a certain appropriate American disenchantment when he said, "the issues [of the conference] have become so abstruse and esoteric, reaching sometimes such issues as the placement of a comma, that it is hard to explain all of the issues that are now before the conference." He hinted that the United States really wants nothing more than to see this diplomatic happening brought to a "rapid conclusion."

The parallel NATO-Warsaw Pact talks on European force reductions, Mr. Kissinger noted, are not linked to the Helsinki conference; nor do the allies wish them to be. This is well. The force talks center on a subject of great importance to the United States and they are taking place, in Vienna, in a forum where the United States has an influence more closely proportionate to its interest. The Conference on European Security and Cooperation may well end up ratifying a condition of diminished European society, without enhancing European cooperation. One could have hoped for more.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Victims of Violence

Violence and injustice are commonplace in the modern world, and they have the same immorality whether committed illegally or covered by a specious legality which contravenes the conscience of civilized humanity. Three examples this weekend stand out particularly.

The most tragic case is that of John Patrick Egan, an honorary United States consul, who was kidnapped and murdered by Argentine guerrillas. The impact of this barbarity can only be to intensify the level of bitterness and cruelty in the struggle between the Argentine government and its extremist opponents.

As this is written, Peter Lorenz, Christian Democratic candidate for mayor of Berlin, is apparently still alive, a captive of German leftist abductors who are evidently part of the same group of assassins who murdered the chief judge of West Berlin last November. And in socialist Yugoslavia, Mihajlo Mihajlov is once again the victim of judicial violence —with a sentence of seven years in prison at hard labor—for the "crime" of having criticized President Tito's regime.

All three of these cases are moral atrocities, and those guilty of them—whether rebels or government officials—harm their causes in the eyes of all humane onlookers by their contempt for the basic concepts of the civilized community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's EEC Referendum

The objections to a referendum on Britain's continued membership of the EEC are as strong as ever. It is in principle a thoroughly undesirable innovation which is quite out of keeping with British political procedures and traditions and one which could have damaging consequences in practice. But political realities have to be faced. Last October's election was won by the party which promised in its manifesto that "within 12 months of this election we will give the British people the final say, which will be binding on the government—through the ballot box—on whether we accept the terms and stay in, or reject the terms and come out." That commitment having been given, there is really no alternative to the referendum. The government could hardly be expected to prefer another election in present circumstances; the country would not want one; and an election is not an appropriate means of testing public opinion on an issue that cuts across party lines...

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1900

WASHINGTON—Now that the Boer war in South Africa is drawing to a close, victorious England can now take stock of its situation, because victory is now but a matter of time. It is true that the Empire stood firmly with the mother country, and this certainly is not the least of the reasons for England's success; but would not these same countries be justified in asking England for a fairer and more equitable arrangement? The future of the Empire will definitely not be the same.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1925

LONDON—"I know there are some people who would welcome the news that I had decided to give up writing plays," said George Bernard Shaw today, "but I may yet write a half a dozen more then we will hear them say: 'My God!'" The famous author took this means of dealing with the rumor printed this morning that he had decided to foreswear playwriting. With characteristic humor he added: "But I don't know. I may die, you know, people occasionally do at my age. Anyway we'll see what happens."



The Ides of March

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — Everybody seems to be telling Henry Kissinger as he leaves again for the Middle East to "beware the ides of March," but he remains reasonably confident that maybe this step will finally lead to a separate Israel-Egypt interim agreement.

He will be flying between the capitals of Israel and the Arab states for most of the month of March, not to try to settle everything, but, as he sees it, "to determine the moods, philosophy, and framework of a settlement."

This phase of the protracted negotiations will depend in large part upon the character of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Kissinger is counting on him to prove that the "forces of moderation" in the Arab world will eventually prevail. Kissinger also believes that this round in the talks will demonstrate whether the Soviet Union is prepared not only to support but to work for a moderate settlement in the Middle East and then back it with something more than its signature.

On this second point, Moscow has often talked about international guarantees of peace in the Middle East, but when Kissinger asked the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, recently in Geneva what the Soviet government meant by "guarantees" he got the impression that Gromyko meant nothing more than that the U.S.S.R. would sign any settlement that Israel and the Arab states approved.

More Expected

Obviously, the United States and Israel expect much more from Moscow than that, but, in any event, the forthcoming talks will concentrate, not so much on Moscow's guarantees, but on what assurances Egypt will give in return for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the strategic passes and oilfields in the Sinai.

Kissinger believes there is better than a 50-50 chance for an Israeli-Egyptian compromise this time, but two fundamental points apparently remain to be settled:

First, whether Sadat, in return for Israel's withdrawal from the passes and oilfields, would agree not to use force or the threat of force against Israel regardless of what happens in Israel's relations with Syria and the other Arab states.

Second, whether Premier Yitzhak Rabin can persuade the Israeli Cabinet and the Israeli people to accept such a deal, even if Sadat puts it in writing.

Rabin told Philip Geyelin and Jim Hoagland of The Washington Post recently (IHT, Feb. 18) that Israel might "risk" a separate peace with Egypt "once we will know that on the part of Egypt there is a commitment that whatever will happen between Israel and the other neighboring Arab countries—or whatever will be the discussions about the form of the overall settlement—no use of force or threat of the use of force will be in the Egyptian hands."

Persuasion

Such an agreement, if reliable, would minimize the danger that Israel would have to fight a major two-front war against both Syria and Egypt, but Kissinger has still to persuade Sadat to go as far as Rabin insists.

Sadat has indicated that Egypt would not "attack" Israel, but has insisted that Israel withdraw from all territories it occupied after the 1967 war before he takes a formal commitment of nonbelligerency. Israel, of course, has refused to withdraw entirely from all this territory, and specifically has insisted that it would not withdraw from the Golan Heights territory once held by Syria.

In recent days, there has been powerful pressure on Sadat by the Palestine liberation movement, Syria, and other Arab states not to go along with Kissinger on a separate agreement with Israel. So the issue now is whether what Kissinger calls the "moderate" leadership of Sadat will break the stalemate, or whether the more extreme elements in the Arab world and in Israel will reject Kissinger's efforts at a compromise.

Kissinger points to the fact that Egypt is now rebuilding the Suez Canal cities, badly damaged in the last Israeli-Arab war, and is clearing the canal for commerce as evidence that Sadat is thinking about the internal development of his country rather than about another war.

It is Kissinger's contention that a separate Israeli-Egyptian compromise in the coming weeks would start a "process" toward a general settlement in a Geneva conference, which would include the Soviets.

He is not arguing against such a conference, provided it is the climax of his negotiations, but feels that an Israeli-Egyptian agreement is an essential first step to the success of such a conference. To go there without such a preliminary agreement, he believes, would put unbearable pressure on the Israelis from the Soviet Union, the Europeans and Japan to sign an accord that might not be in Israel's national interest.

The main hope of getting out of this tangle, therefore, lies primarily in the personal relations between Kissinger and Sadat. Kissinger has been arguing that the prolonged stalemate must be broken if it is not to lead to war and another oil embargo that would not only envenom relations in the Middle East but split America off from its European allies and Japan.

In fact, there are some observers here who believe this is precisely what Moscow would like to see, and therefore would use a Geneva conference not to arrange a Middle East settlement but to block one.

In this sense the March talks are critical. There is just a chance that Sadat and Rabin will calculate that the risks of doing nothing are greater than the risks of a separate arrangement, but Kissinger will need all the support he can get in Cairo and Jerusalem and at home during March if his mission is to succeed.

The New Politics Of Energy in U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Tribunes from the producer states traditionally gain ascendancy when issues involving oil or gas come before the country. That is how Lyndon Johnson made it in the Senate, and Sam Rayburn and, to some extent, Carl Albert in the House.

But as the Congress faces up to the energy problem this year, the consumer representatives are dominant while producer spokesmen are accommodating. A basic geographical realignment is at work, and the country can emerge with a responsible policy only if the White House catches up with the new politics of energy.

Perhaps the most striking sign of the new energy politics is the role of Sen. John Pastore. Sen. Pastore is the chairman of an ad hoc committee set up to coordinate energy matters for the Democratic majority.

He has been working round the clock and over the weekends to make himself master of the subject. He has developed a comprehensive energy policy, and he is the senator with whom the White House will eventually have to cut a deal on energy. But he hails from Rhode Island, a state without any oil or gas interests.

Decisive Tilt

His energy program features small price increases which would only go into effect when the economy had recovered next year. In other words it tilts decisively toward the consumer.

A similarly striking role is being played by Al Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Ullman has also made himself master of the energy field. He and his committee have also put together a comprehensive energy program. Since he also hails from a consumer state—Oregon—his program also tilts decisively toward the consumer interest in low prices.

Nearly as strongly as the assertion of the consumer voice is the accommodating attitude of some producer spokesmen. Jim Wright, for example, has been named head of the group coordinating energy policies with the Democratic majority in the House. He hails from Fort Worth, Texas —a producer area if there ever was one. He could recently think of becoming speaker of the House in the footsteps of Mr. Rayburn.

But Mr. Wright has not pressed at all hard for the producer interest. On the contrary, he has put together an energy program which, like those of Messrs. Pastore and Ullman, inclines toward the consumer.

Then there is the case of Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana who is widely known to be a friend of the producers. For years, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he has been doling favors for the oil and gas industry. There are charges that Sen. Long is siding with the White House this year in order to get more favors.

But Sen. Long has shown himself to be decidedly friendly toward Sen. Pastore, and he has not been lining up other Democrats on the Finance Committee against the Pastore program as he easily could. "Even in my state," Sen. Long told me in a recent interview, "there are more consumers than producers."

Except Ford

Which is where the nub of the matter lies. Consumers all across the country have had it with high prices. The climate no longer favors the cozy little deals whereby Lyndon Johnson or Sam Rayburn engineered a rise in oil or gas prices while nobody was looking. The fact is that everybody is now looking, and the producer interest is inevitably on the defensive.

Everybody, that is, except President Ford and his advisers. They have served up an energy program calling for big price rises through increased tariffs and the deregulation of ceilings.

That program might have been justifiable as a needle to prick the Congress into action. But the Congress has been moving like crazy. Both houses have passed measures deferring the President's program for 60 days. Both have set in motion comprehensive energy programs of their own.

So the moment is ripe for a compromise between the President and the Congress. Precisely because the consumers' interest is so strong, the President and the Congress could get together on a reasonable energy program.

The danger is that the President will miss the moment, that he will dig in hard on his own program, vetoing the congressional proposals and relying on a narrow majority to sustain the veto. Then he would find himself truly stuck. He would be pushing through, over the heads of an enlightened, consumer-oriented majority, an unworkable energy program grounded on the crumbling minority of a producer interest which has lost even its original geographic base.

Sadat: III—Squeeze Play

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—One thing clear from any conversation with Anwar Sadat is the fact that Moscow is trying to subject the Egyptian President to a squeeze play because he has gone along with Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach to negotiating a Middle East settlement. Russia prefers an immediate Geneva conference where its diplomacy and propaganda could play an influential role.

Sadat was already in the Kremlin's bad books because in 1972 he expelled the Russian military contingent here under the guise of technicians and advisers. Since then relationships have been distinctly cooler. When Egypt's foreign minister planned to visit Moscow last July, the project was abruptly called off by the Soviets —without excuse.

In October, Sadat's foreign and defense ministers flew to the Soviet capital and Brezhnev promised to come to Cairo in January. He didn't. No date has since been set and the matter remains under discussion.

The tale was put about that Brezhnev's trip was canceled because he was in bad health but the main illness appears to have been diplomatic. One has simply to look at the record of Soviet arms deliveries and other promises to Egypt to confirm this impression.

During the brief honeymoon period following the Yom Kippur war, when circumstances forced Moscow to put aside its displeasure with Egypt and support the Arab fight against Israel, the U.S.S.R. promised to ship this country extensive military supplies in late 1973 and throughout 1974.

However, the promise was forgotten. Deliveries failed to arrive. When Egypt's defense minister mentioned this during his Moscow trip last October and requested replacement of material lost in the Yom Kippur conflict, the Russians were riled. They even refused to allow the word "replacement" to be used in talks.

Last December Moscow eased its policy slightly and started sending a portion of the material whose delivery had been held up. But in the meantime it had wholly rearmed Syria, making up 1973 losses and supplying more modern weapons.

The Soviets have now promised Cairo to make all deliveries originally pledged for 1970-1974—but no more. There is no accord on replacing what was lost or on sending more sophisticated arms. Egypt therefore complains it is in a squeeze as Israeli forces have been wholly updated by the United States just as Syrian forces have been by Russia.

Access Permitted

Despite differences, Russia still is permitted access to Egyptian naval facilities. Also, although four MiG-25 Foxbats had been maintained here by the U.S.S.R. with Soviet pilots, these were withdrawn, together with the troops expelled in 1972. Sadat allowed them to return in October, 1973.

They are still here. However, Sadat won't permit them to fly without authorization of each mission by Egypt's Air Force commander. And Moscow won't allow them to undertake missions desired by Cairo. Therefore these super-modern aircraft have been grounded.

Egypt refuses to accept new Soviet military "technicians" or "advisers"—only temporary "instructors" with any new weapons types provided, in order to teach Egyptians how to use them. There have been no such weapons. Although France and Britain have signed some arms contracts with Cairo, these don't approach the levels previously supplied by Moscow.

The Soviet squeeze play is not only military. When Egyptian engineers found grave faults in eight Tupolev-154 civilian transport planes bought by Egypt, Moscow wouldn't accept them back or modify them. Only after one plane crashed, killing its Egyptian crew and one Russian expert, did the Russians agree to recall the rest.

Since Moscow has rescheduled debts owed to it by Syria, deferring payment 10 years, Sadat asked for similar consideration. The Soviets refused.

Wider Breach

Diplomatically there is a wider breach than has been allowed to appear. When Gromyko was recently here, he sought to persuade Sadat to abandon the Kissinger step-by-step peace-making formula and join in an immediate new Geneva conference. Sadat said whenever Israel was ready to give Egypt back territory, he was ready to accept it.

This independent attitude displeases the Kremlin. The Soviets are out to recapture prestige lost in the Arab world and they don't intend to let Egypt get in the way. Thus Sadat feels caught in a superpower vise.

Moscow, playing for time, contends that existing differences can only be settled when the Brezhnev visit materializes. But this has already been postponed many weeks and no firm new date has been set. Apparently Moscow has put the entire argument in its icebox.

Letters

U.S. Jobless Abroad

Unemployed Americans are not only roaming the country looking for jobs (IHT, Feb. 25), but they are also coming abroad in search of work.

Like Traveler's Aid in the United States, the American Aid Society of Paris is being bombarded with people seeking employment.

They rarely arrive with return tickets or adequate subsistence money, or realize that French working permits are issued only to nationals of the Common Market, of which the United States is not a member.

If the present trend continues, American Aid will soon run short of emergency funds with which to assist these frustrated jobhunters.

MRS. JOHNSON GARRETT,
President, American Aid Society of Paris.
Paris.

Support for Israel

Reader William Reilly complains (Letters, Jan. 30) about what he regards as unwarranted U.S. congressional support for Israel. Reader Norman P. Dacey jumps on the bandwagon (Letters, Feb. 13) in a pitiful and disgraceful way.

History is full of reversed morals. Bigots always find the time to convince believers how the ax should be ground. The hope is always that opinions such as Mr. Dacey's will vanish. This may be just wishful thinking, making letters such as Mr. Dacey's compulsory reading.

Anyone in his right mind looks for peace in the Middle East. If so, this by no means will bring peace in Mr. Dacey's mind. His bias will always be with him, and he will continue to touch on subjects of oppression in the usual ugly manner.

Mr. Dacey: 30 pieces of silver is not really much money for expressing a desire that oppressed Jews in Russia are not without any friends. Jewish life and rights had to be purchased for considerably more money during the years since the initial sum of silver pieces was offered. The sum involved can easily be matched in today's gold or petrodollars against what you feel is Jewish influence. If it's all a question of money, the U.S. Congress is to be congratulated, not being a member in your league.

DAVID JOFFE.
Stockholm.

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من الأصل

News Analysis

The EEC's Outlook as British Vote Nears

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, March 2 (IHT). ...ow seriously will the European ...monic Community be hurt if ...British referendum on con...ued EEC membership obliges ...t country to withdraw? How... keenly Britain's partners ...h it to remain one of the Nine, ...y have to assess the possible ...sequences of such a desertion ...m EEC ranks.

...uch thoughts will be in the ...k of EEC foreign ministers' ...ds when they meet in Brus... tomorrow to complete prepa... ...ons for the Dublin summit ...ion next week. Both meetings ...involve a final effort by Brit... and its partners to reach a ...cessful conclusion to the 11-...nth-old effort to "renegotiate" ...terms of Britain's EEC mem...ship before that country holds ...eferendum on the issue in ...e.

...r, on that occasion, Britain ...cts continuing membership, ...se effects are predictable:

There will be a situation of ...bizarish complexity in trying ...rearrange Anglo-Irish trading ...tions. There is no question ...Ireland following Britain out ...the Common Market.

A majority of Danish par...mentarians will certainly de... ...nd that their government hold ...ther referendum on the issue ...Denmark's membership.

The Dutch secretary of state ...foreign affairs, Laurens Brink... ...st, feels there would be a disas... ...s political and psychological ...ow for the community's re...ining members.

...e adds that, despite this, the ...e has passed when any action by Britain could destroy the EEC. But Mr. Brinkhorst, who is known for a cool and pragmatic approach to all negotiations, says: "The EEC is already 10 years delayed on many of its major policies and, if Britain should leave, the community would be almost back to square one." In the minister's view, a depletion of the EEC would mean an even greater delay in achieving the high ambition of "European union" which now has a 1980 target date.

Even if Britain remains in the community, Mr. Brinkhorst says, it is doubtful that major developments—"new decisions"—are possible this year. Rather, he feels, the year will be a period of consolidation.

Echoing a sentiment expressed recently by the European Commission's president, François-Xavier Ortoli, Mr. Brinkhorst says that the EEC has neglected to strengthen its internal policies in recent years. There has to be an act of faith backed up by urgent political and diplomatic decisions if the EEC is to preserve the little it has so far managed to establish, such as the Customs Union and the Common Agricultural Policy.

Self-Confidence

A "yes" majority in a British referendum could provide exactly the stimulus the community needs, Mr. Brinkhorst believes. He says that such an endorsement would enormously boost the self-confidence of EEC institutions.

But a "no" would condemn the community to two years of probably bad-tempered negotiation between a disappointed EEC and Britain about the precise trading terms on which Britain leaves. These probably would not be generous.

With the referendum in prospect it is difficult for the community to make any firm decisions about EEC integration. The Dutch state secretary says that "Europe" has three basic choices and at the moment seems to be dithering about which to select.

It can opt, if it wishes and is prepared to pay for it, for the political and military status of a superpower. Or it can become a neutral bloc—inward-looking and concerned primarily with its own well-being rather than involved in a wider spectrum of world affairs.

Links With U.S.

Finally—and this is Mr. Brinkhorst's choice—Europe can become what he calls a "civilian power," active in world affairs, but not bogged down by big-power games, and closely linked with the United States.

Will it be possible for the community to define an overall integration program which will permit the pursuit of one of those ambitions? The European Commission believes it will be feasible only with the understanding that no country can interfere with any integration so far achieved.

This is not an undertaking which Britain is prepared to give at the moment. At the same time the commission feels, like the Dutch minister, that any integration must be considered as a framework rather than a rigid timetable whose deadlines are binding on every EEC member.

The harmonization of the Nine's economic policies is a case in point. Again a 1980 deadline is set and Mr. Brinkhorst feels that it "will be very, very difficult" to meet the deadline. He says: "If we only think in these harmonization terms, then we can wait until the year 2000."

External Affairs

Mr. Brinkhorst is also critical of the EEC's external policy. He thinks the community is guilty of only reacting to outside events and rarely, if ever, taking an initiative. It is, therefore, constantly taken by surprise by others' policies—notably, and most recently, those of the United States and the Arab nations.

"While it is quite clear that the EEC cannot, and should not, get into a position of confrontation with the United States, there ought to be means which Europe could suggest for improving the Atlantic relationship," he said.

Conservative Would Split Texas Into 5 States to Combat Liberals

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Rep. James Collins, R-Texas, has a plan that he believes will help him and fellow conservatives fight liberals: divide Texas into five states, to increase the number of conservative governors and senators.

Rep. Collins, in revealing his plan, noted that it would give the 12 million Texans 10 U.S. senators rather than two, five governors rather than one and political power to help offset that of liberals from the East, North and West.

"Instead of having one state of Texas, we should have five Texas states including North, South, Central, East and West Texas," he said in a House speech last week.

He would keep the name "Texas" in each state because "everyone would want to be a Texan," he said in an interview.

Rep. Collins would take advantage of the resolution under which Texas was admitted to the United States in 1845. It said that four states, in addition to the state of Texas, could be formed with Texas's consent out of the former Republic of Texas.

The congressman said this meant that the plan could be executed by the Texas State Legislature.

The motive for Rep. Collins's proposal is his complaint that some other congressmen are "doing everything they can to overrun the minority" of conservatives.

"The state, with 267,338 square miles, is four times the size of New England, which embraces six states," he noted. "Our county of Dallas has three times the population of the state of Vermont. Houston is twice as large as the state of New Hampshire," Rep. Collins said. "Add one county to San Antonio and you would have a state larger than Maine."

Simon Warns on U.S. Spending

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (AP).—The continuing rise in government spending could keep the inflation rate at a level of 7 per cent to 8 per cent for years to come, Treasury Secretary William Simon said.

"Unless we take proper precautions, it could easily level off on a plateau of 7-8 per cent, an easy launching pad for truly staggering inflation later on," Mr. Simon said Friday in a speech before the Commonwealth Club, an organization of professional men.

He called inflation "the single most destructive force within our society." He attributed it to a combination of deficit spending, a loose monetary policy and growing governmental restrictions on free enterprise.

"To me it is apparent that the federal government, in all of its fiscal, monetary and regulatory practices, has been the underlying cause of the chronic inflation that we have experienced for the past decade," Mr. Simon said.

Mr. Simon proposed that the United States curb governmental growth and shift its domestic policies "away from consumption and government spending and toward greater savings, investment and capital formation."

Brussels Mail Strike

BRUSSELS, March 2 (AP).—Mail was erratically distributed yesterday as most postmen went on strike to press union-backed demands for a 40-hour week and double pay on Saturdays.

Obituaries

Sir Neville Cardus, British Journalist

LONDON, March 2 (NYT).—Sir Neville Cardus, 85, music critic and sports writer, died in a London hospital Friday. He wrote on both subjects for the Manchester Guardian.

Born in a Manchester slum April 2, 1889, he left school at the age of 12 to push a laundry cart. The public library was his university. "I discovered Charles Dickens and went crazy," he recalled. "I read at meals. I read under the [street] lamps. I read myself to myopia."

His books included two autobiographical works, "Autobiography" and "Second Innings?" and "Sir Thomas Beecham: A Portrait." and "Gustav Mahler: His Mind and His Music."

In 1967, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth for his contribution to journalism.

Prof. Hyman Levy

LONDON, March 2 (NYT).—Prof. Hyman Levy, 85, mathematician and Marxist who was expelled from the Communist party for criticizing the Soviet Union's treatment of Jews, died Thursday.

Born in Edinburgh, the gifted son of a Russian refugee, he was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and Gottingen.

After serving for four years as a member of the aerodynamics research staff at the National Physical Laboratory, he joined the Department of Mathematics at Imperial College, London, in 1920. Three years later, he was appointed full professor and in 1946 head of the department. His brilliant academic career was brought to a climax with his appointment by the college as dean of the Royal College of Science and the bestowal upon him of a fellowship, the highest honor of the college.

Giovanni Omiccioli

ROME, March 2 (NYT).—Giovanni Omiccioli, 74, a painter of the Roman neorealistic school, died in a hospital here yesterday of acute gastroenteritis.

He was known as "the good painter" for his generosity toward penniless artists and poor persons in general.

He painted thousands of still lifes, landscapes and portraits of Roman characters. Works by him were shown in exhibitions in numerous countries.

Dr. Arnold V. Wolf

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP).—Dr. Arnold V. Wolf, 58, dean of the graduate school of the University of Illinois Medical College and a pioneer in the development of artificial kidney machines, died Thursday after suffering a heart attack.

Defense Dept. Finds Military Tops Civilians in Average Pay

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—Somewhat to its surprise, the Defense Department is coming to the conclusion that military personnel, rather than being underpaid, are earning substantially more on the average than civilian workers.

After lagging behind during the years of the draft, which ended in 1973, military compensation, as a result of substantial pay increases since 1967, caught up with and now exceeds civilian pay, according to internal Defense Department studies.

In 1973, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the Commerce Department estimates that average military pay totaled $8,977 annually. In comparison, the average annual earnings of workers in civilian industry was $9,106 in 1973.

The average military pay, however, does not include such fringe benefits for the military as a free retirement plan, government furnished housing, medical and dental care, and discount food and other merchandise in commissaries and post exchanges.

If these fringe benefits were translated into monetary value, according to Defense Department studies, they would add about 25 per cent to military compensation. Since civilian workers do not have comparable fringe benefits, the conclusion now being accepted by Defense Department officials is that average military compensation is significantly higher than average civilian pay.

Whether military pay and benefits have become relatively too high is an issue to be thrashed out between the civilians in the Defense Department and the military services.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger last month ordered the first comprehensive examination of the military compensation system since 1967. In ordering the review, required by law, Mr. Schlesinger said he believed there was "a need for a fresh, comprehensive look at the workings of the entire compensation system." He observed there had been such "significant changes" since 1967 that "previous data and conclusions may no longer be valid."

With inflation discounted, there was a 37-per-cent increase in military compensation between 1968 and 1973. In the same five-year period, pay in the private sector, with inflation discounted, increased by 4.9 per cent.

hooting Tied to Rebel Unit y Official Wing of the IRA

UBLIN, March 2 (UPI)—...kesmen for the Official wing ...the Irish Republican Army ...y blamed a breakaway group ...the attempted assassination ...ne of its members.

...ummen shot and wounded ...n Garland, a prominent mem... of the Official IRA, outside ...home late last night. The IRA ...kesmen attributed the attack to ...Irish Republican Socialist ...ty.

...Belfast, police reported the ...nding of a Roman Catholic ...n in what they believe was ...t of the feud between the IRA ...icials and the breakaway ...h Republican Socialist party. ...Witnesses to the shooting of ... Garland in the Ballymun ...sing estate said hooded gun... ...fired at least six shots at ...before making their escape in ...automobile.

Surgery Performed

...hospital spokesman said to... that Mr. Garland had un...gone surgery and was "con...us and fairly comfortable." ...spokesman said he had bullet ...nds in the stomach, arms and ...

...the Belfast shooting, a gun... ...entered a club in Twinbrook ...d, near the Andersonstown ...rict, and shot the victim ...e in the chest and once in the ... He was reported to be in ...ous condition.

...n Friday night, gunmen firing from a car killed a young Protestant in Belfast.

An IRA Officials spokesman in Dublin said the shooting of Mr. Garland was the work of the splinter group.

"It is part of the gangster warfare against leading members of the republican movement," the IRA spokesman said.

Oyeunnis Costello, chairman of the Irish Republican Socialist party, denied that his group was involved in the shooting.

'Agents Provocateurs'

"I would like to condemn the shooting as the work of agents provocateurs," he said. "It was done by people who want to break up the republican movement."

Mr. Costello said he was willing to meet Official IRA leaders to end the conflict that already has resulted in at least two fatal shootings in Northern Ireland.

The first man to die in the feud was Hugh Ferguson, 19-year-old chairman of Belfast's Whiterock branch of the breakaway party. His killing was followed by the shooting of John Fox, a member of the Official wing.

The breakaway means in effect that there are now three separate IRAs, the Officials, the Provisionals, who broke away in January, 1970, and the Republican Socialists. Traditionally, the Officials have been more leftist than the Provisionals.

London Probe Opens, Crash Deaths at 37

LONDON, March 2 (UPI).—Investigators today were seeking the cause of the subway train crash Friday that killed at least 37 persons.

Forty-one of 100 persons who were injured are still in hospitals and three of them in intensive care units.

The train crashed at a speed of between 35 and 45 miles an hour through barriers at Moorgate station, 50 feet underground, at 8:46 a.m. and piled up inside a dead-end tunnel. The force of the impact against the end of the tunnel forced the back of the first car under the second car, and the third piled up on top of the second.

A subway crash in London in 1953 killed 12 persons.

An engineer working at Moorgate said the 50-foot-long front car was compressed into 10 feet. The heat was so intense and the area so constricted by the tunnel walls that only four men were able to work on the wreckage at one time, he said.

Slow Work

The coroner, Dr. David Paul, said it would not be until Wednesday before all the bodies had been removed. He said the body of the driver, Leslie Newson, would be among the last removed.

"I am hoping the body will be in such a state that it will be possible to establish whether he had a sudden illness such as a heart attack," the coroner said.

The train's conductor, Bob Harris, 18, said he had no idea anything was wrong until the crash occurred.

There is an intercom system linking the driver with the conductor. "In an emergency Mr. Newson could have contacted me immediately," he said. "But I never heard a word from him."

Mr. Harris was questioned for three hours yesterday by a panel of investigators.

They are seeking to find out why the emergency braking system, that comes into action if the driver releases pressure on the "dead man's handle," failed to operate. There is also the main braking system that the driver normally operates.

Mr. Newson, 55, qualified as a driver in August and became a fulltime motorman five weeks ago. He joined London Transport as a ticket taker in 1969 and later worked as a brakeman.

Officials said they had established that the brakes of the train had not been used during the final passage through the station, which has a gradient toward the end of one foot in every 150 feet.

hemical Lobotomies' Cited n Cases of Soviet Dissidents

By Austin Scott

'ASHINGTON, March 2 (WP). ...Canadian psychiatrist study... the treatment of political ...oners in the Soviet Union said ...erday that the Russian prac... of confining them in mental ...ltals and treating them as if ... were mentally ill is increas...

...me, he said, get "chemical ...otomies," to control their be...ior.

...r. Norman Hirt, an associate ...fessor of psychiatry at the ...versity of British Columbia in ...couver, said in a telephone ...rview that conditions have be...e worse since he testified in ... that 7,000 to 8,000 Soviet ...idents were being so confined. ...r. Hirt gave his 1972 testimony ...re the U.S. Senate Internal ...rity subcommittee, which re...ed it yesterday.

...e said then that Soviet police ...ors were using a variety of ...s to achieve behavior con... of individuals with awkward ...tical views.

Among those drugs, he said, was reserpine, once used extensively in the United States to control blood pressure but now replaced by newer drugs with less drastic side effects.

Doctors employed by the Soviet security police (KGB) had discovered that huge doses of reserpine caused atrophy of the brain, he testified.

Information Made Public

In yesterday's interview, Dr. Hirt said he had given the same information that the Senate subcommittee kept under wraps for three years to the Canadian Broadcasting Co., which made it public, and to the Canadian Psychiatric Association, which passed a resolution against the Soviet practice.

That information, Dr. Hirt said, was gained from interviews with five former Soviet patients and two former Soviet psychiatrists, one of whom had worked for the police and now lives in Israel.

Since he testified, he said, he has spoken to three more former patients and one more psychiatrist, who not only confirmed that the practices were continuing but also that they were increasing.

In 1972, a number of prominent Soviet dissidents talked publicly about being given drugs that caused them to become drowsy for days or brought on painful fevers that prevented them from leaving bed.

Dr. Hirt said yesterday that the Russians are now using ritalin, a common tranquilizer, which in very large doses "causes destruction of the supporting cells in the brain tissue, so you get what's equivalent to an early senile dementia."

"If you do a postmortem on such a person, all you see is the senility, you can't tell what caused it," he said.

Dr. Hirt is working to get the World Health Organization to condemn the Soviet treatments.

akarios Warns f '2d Palestine'

EIRUT, March 2 (UPI).—...hbishop Makarios, the Presi... of Cyprus, warned in an in...view published yesterday that ...rus will become "a second ...estine" unless Turkey with... ...s its troops from the island ... Greek Cypriots are allowed ...return to their homes in the ...th.

...rchbishop Makarios told the ...ut English-language Daily ... that civil strife between ...ek and Turkish Cypriots will ...ulate unless Greek Cypriots ... fled their homes in the wake ...the Turkish invasion last year ... allowed to return.

...e said that this was a pre... ...dition to resuming negotia... ...s with Turks who, last month, ...lared their northern sector ...independent state.

Mozambique-China Ties

TOKYO, March 2 (AP).—Mozambique and China have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level June 25, when Mozambique proclaims its independence, the Chinese news agency reported today.

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Train Passengers in Russia Evolve a Style for Travel

By Peter Osnos

NOVOSIBIRSK, U.S.S.R. (WP). —By official estimates, Soviet trains carry about 3 billion passengers a year.

Private motor cars are still rare here and even these are not used much for long distances because of the uncertainties of road conditions, the weather and service facilities. And although there is an extensive network of airline routes, Russians seem to regard flying with trepidation and given the choice, they will, evidently, take trains.

With so many people on the rails, it is only natural that a certain style of life for such trips has evolved involving wardrobes, eating and pastimes. There is nowhere better to observe these than on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which spans the country from Moscow to the Pacific.

Half-Way Along

Novosibirsk is less than half-way along the route but it is still a journey of about 2,000 miles from Moscow. The trip takes 49 hours and covers four time zones. This gives an ample opportunity to meet passengers and staff and to judge the facilities aboard.

Russians apparently find music essential for traveling. There are speakers in every compartment and in the corridors. From early morning until night, a repertoire of popular and patriotic tunes is played, sometimes the same ones over and over.

In the winter, the train has about 15 cars, including the diner. One or two are what the Russians call "soft class." These contain two-berth sleeping compartments and represent relative luxury for the army officers, bureaucrats, factory managers and tourists who pay the extra rubles to ride them.

A "soft" ticket to Novosibirsk costs 45 rubles, or about $54 at the official exchange rate. The plane fare is four rubles more.

Each compartment is comfortable enough, with wood paneling, an imitation oriental rug on the floor, and a tablecloth on a small table that juts out beneath the window. A tray of wrapped biscuits is provided. In summer, some "dezhurnayas"—the women who preside over the wagons and dispense tea from wood-burning samovars—even leave a little plant or vase of flowers.

Second class is somewhat more utilitarian. There are four berths and a bare table. Tea is served but you have to supply your own flowers—and many Russians do. Some trains have a third category, "hard class," which is, in effect, a dormitory.

There are two lavatories in every car. Water taps are marked cold and hot although there is rarely any of the latter.

As the train rumbles along, changing and unpacking gets under way. Most men put on a blue tracksuit, ideal for all activities including sleeping and the jogging that many do at stops. Women slip into housecoats. Informality is inevitable when strangers live together for several days in tiny rooms.

Appetites Whetted

Something about traveling apparently whets the appetite. Sausages, herrings, breads, cheeses, compotes, pickles and other items are spread out and consumed, it seems, nonstop. Hawkers sell yogurt and keffir, a fermented mare's milk.

Among the men, spirits are also popular and as time wears on, not all the staggering in the corridors can be blamed on the train.

The dining car on the Trans-Siberian, as on all Russian trains, is basic—what is known as a "stolovaya" or workers' café. Its principal attributes are hot soup and a liquor license. Fruit is sold at exorbitant prices and at stations along the way, local residents cluster at the entryway to buy Moscow sausages, apparently in short supply in the countryside.

It is easy to make friends on a train. A man in his 30s named Boris was traveling back to Novosibirsk from Moscow where he had been on a business trip. In the course of a long conversation, he attributed the popularity of railroads to the relative leisure they offer.

"For two days I can do anything I want," he said, "I don't have to answer to my boss or my wife. It's a little vacation." In a stop at Omsk, he even had a short visit with his brother.

During the day, Boris studied a chess manual or played chess with other passengers and toward evening he treated himself to two carafes of cognac. Then, he slept soundly.

The chief conductor of the train is an amiable former soccer player who spends his free time aboard fussing over an elaborate coin collection. In three years of working on the rails, he has become so fond of trains that he is planning to spend half a forthcoming vacation on a trip to Central Asia.

From the frost-tinged window of a railroad car, the view of the vast, snow-covered Siberian plain is awesome. It seems in its way a desert, barren to the horizons and passable only by train.

For centuries, Siberia defied all but the hardiest settlers, tribesmen and exiles. The enormous wealth of natural resources hidden beneath that plain and in the great forests to the north and east were beyond man's ability to exploit.

Opening Wedge

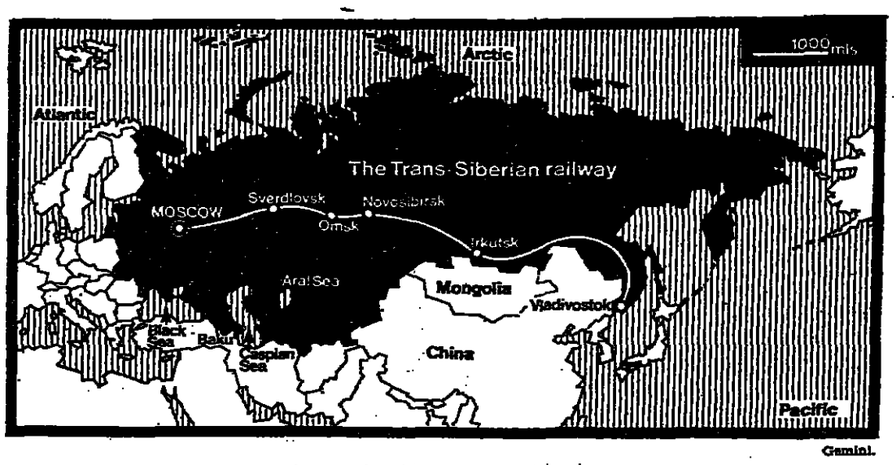
It was the railroad, eventually spanning nearly 5,000 miles, that changed all that.

A single track, begun in 1891, was the opening wedge, a means of moving people and supplies to places they had never reached before. Today, there are also trucks, airplanes and pipelines but the train remains the only way of crossing all of Siberia on the ground.

And now, yet another Trans-Siberian line is being built, a route 2,000 miles long from Lake Baikal to the Amur River in the Far East.

The line is called BAM. It is a priority project and despite the hardships of seven-month, sub-freezing winters it is scheduled to be completed in 1982.

The purpose is to transport the raw materials the Soviet Union needs for itself and to sell to the West. There is a military reason as well, to provide a second railroad for the border region where Chinese and Soviet interests clash.



Gamini.

Rocky First Year For Black Mayor

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA (NYT).—Little more than a year has passed since Maynard Jackson began his four-year term as the first black mayor of Atlanta, now a predominantly black city.

But already there is speculation about a successor—and some delicate maneuvering that could result in that successor being white.

The first year in office was anything but smooth for Mr. Jackson.

Although he presided with great gusto and rich rhetoric, he was forced, like most fledgling mayors, to spend a lot of the year just learning the ropes.

That left little time for concrete achievement. As a result, many of his half-million constituents were constantly sniping at him, egged on now and again by the million or so persons living in the predominantly white suburbs.

Now, at the start of his second year, the mayor, 36, finds himself still under fire, warring with his council over taxes and spending.

Press Reports

He is besieged daily by press reports of arrogance, ineptness and cronyism.

From the tight-knit Atlanta business community come blunt warnings that he is letting one of the most dynamic cities in the country slip down the drain, a victim at last of the white flight, rampant crime and revenue squeezes that have crippled so many other cities.

From other black leaders come quiet hints that his performance may hurt the overall image of black leadership in the country. However, Mr. Jackson says, "Things are going pretty good."

This remains one of the healthiest cities in the United States, a city that has learned to conduct its commerce, with Yankee briskness while retaining its Southern manners.

Nevertheless, Atlanta has some serious problems, perhaps more now than at any time since the tumultuous days of the civil-rights movement.

The most pressing new problem is a division that has developed between the black political leadership, which has limited economic power, and the white economic leadership, which has limited political power.

The gap between the two groups reached its widest point a few months ago when the businessmen, most of them members of a civic organization called Central Atlanta Progress, sent Mr. Jackson a report in which they asserted that the downtown's robust economic health was being threatened by crime, poor schools, racial polarization and whites' leaving.

Recently, when the mayor spoke at the organization's annual breakfast gathering, he responded, "What you should do," he said, "is hold a press conference for all the world to see and hear, and you should stand up before the cameras and microphones—and I don't necessarily have to be there—and you should say: 'We live in Atlanta. We believe in Atlanta. We are going to stay in Atlanta.'"

The businessmen, many of whom live in the suburbs and send their children to private schools, applauded the idea.

They have not yet held their press conference but a number have been to talk with Gov. George Busbee and members of the General Assembly about a bill that would establish a state-level commission to study the Atlanta area's problems, with corrective legislation in mind.

In Georgia the General Assembly grants and amends city charters.



Maynard Jackson

Should they desire, assembly members could merge the city of Atlanta with the unincorporated suburbs of surrounding Fulton County, a move that would give Mr. Jackson a much larger and more lucrative tax base but also would reverse the city's racial ratio from predominantly black to predominantly white.

In recent years, as more whites have fled the inner core, Atlanta has gone from 38-per-cent black in 1960 to 65-per-cent black today.

Racism—the lack of it used to be one of Atlanta's strong points—also plays an ever-larger role.

The mayor has made several speeches about the dangers of a resurgent racism, saying at one point: "I know that to many I represent a symbol that is distasteful because I am black. I'm not on a crusade to prove black people superior. Black people do not want to take over Atlanta."

Nevertheless many whites feel the take-over has occurred.

An influential member of the news media, formerly an "insider," now refers to the mayor as "one of the worst racists I have ever known."

One of the more liberal whites on the city council now tells friends that "Maynard tries to make you feel like you owe him something because of 350 years of repression that you didn't have anything to do with."

The city that long has bragged that it is "too busy to hate" may at last be finding the time.

Lysistrata's Daughters Begin Rights Struggle

By Paul Anastassiades

ATHENS (AP). — In a downtown Athens school, hundreds of Greek wives are learning how to limit their household chores, loosen any too close ties with their children, pursue hobbies and education and fight for equality with their husbands.

In the Greek context, Maria Chourdaki's "Parents' School" is a controversial institution, even if 1975 is International Women's Year.

"In Greece we are living through a period of 'maleocracy,' where the woman is only used as a filler when needed," Mrs. Chourdaki says. "Some laws, but mostly the mentality, tradition and male establishment pose the greatest obstacles to Greek women's advancement."

Mrs Chourdaki, a doctor of psychology at Athens University, shut down the school in April, 1967, upon imposition of the military-backed dictatorship. She said she would rather do that than operate under a censored curriculum.

400 Wives

Today, the school has about 400 wives attending classes. Next month, they will be given courses in politics, economics and sociology—"to make them more politically aware and active," she said.

The school maintains close ties with the country's seven women members of parliament—a record number for Greece—a country on the Western European fringe, where women are still often regarded as second-class citizens.

Unlike the German, Italian and Soviet Constitutions, for example, the Greek one offers no guarantees for women's rights, apart from a general article stating: "All Greeks are equal before the law."

On the contrary, the Civil Code specifies that the man is the head of the family and responsible for all major decisions. It gives 32 articles to entrenching the dowry as a social institution.

Husband's Consent

The Commercial Code forbids a woman to undertake any business enterprise without her husband's consent, while labor laws make Greece the sole Western European country which has separate minimum wages for men and women. The women's minimum is always lower.

Greek women total only 28 per cent of the labor force, the lowest in Western Europe, where the average is 35-40 per cent.

Recent surveys by women's organizations have attributed the phenomenon to the widely accepted view here that woman's place is in the home, to bias of employers and to women's lower professional and educational qualifications.

Under the circumstances, the Greek woman prefers not to work, Lena Doukidou said in one of a series of recent newspaper articles. When she does work, she does it through personal or family necessity, rarely to make a career, Mrs. Doukidou wrote.

Government statistics show male employees' average monthly salaries in 1972 were the drachma equivalent of $238.50, compared to women's $137.

The latest government-fixed daily wages for unskilled workers are $6 for men and $5.25 for women.

Statistics show that of a total of 1.01 million illiterate Greeks in 1971, 817,000, or 80 per cent, were women. Of 2.43 million not having finished primary school, 60 per cent were women.

Dr. Helen Economopoulou-Condoulis, a Harvard-educated pediatrician, says she believes there is a wide gap between the older and younger generations of women and between those in the countryside and in urban centers.

Thirty-one per cent of entrants at higher educational establishments in 1971 were women; the figure was 41 per cent in 1973.

But, Dr. Condoulis says, good education is largely another means for women to secure a well-established husband, and early settlement of this pressing matter for most Greek girls often makes graduation unnecessary.

Only a quarter of the graduates of technical and other higher schools of learning in 1973 were women and most of them specialized in housekeeping or professional assistantships.

Employers still avoid placing women in positions of responsibility, both in private and public institutions, feminist advocates argue.

Official statistics for 1973 show that in recruitment competitions for posts at Greece's banks in the previous five years, women candidates outnumbered men by 20 to 3 and were in fact employed at about the same rate. But of the 300 heads of departments at the National Bank of Greece, only 30 were women. And of the 850 department heads of the Agricultural Bank, only 6 were women.

Because of discrimination, Greek women today are transformed into second-class citizens dependent on their husband when married and a case of social failure when unmarried, Mrs. Doukidou said in her report.

Six major women's organizations are cooperating in Greece to seek amendments to the draft constitution now being debated in parliament. They want further constitutional guarantees of women's rights, abolition of the dowry system, establishment of automatic divorce and legalization of abortion.

Mrs. Doukidou, however, says that Women's Lib on the American model still has not taken root in Greece.

"The only genuine attempt at Lib I've recently heard of is the getting together of foreign women who are dissatisfied with the impositions of their Greek husbands," Mrs. Doukidou said.

Prodigal Son Fulfills His Fate, Heads U.S. Muslims

By Austin Scott

CHICAGO (WP).—Like the prodigal son in the Bible's New Testament, Wallace D. Muhammad, the man who the Black Muslims says was marked from birth for spiritual leadership of their movement, is a fallen son returned to the fold.

In 1964, he broke with the Muslims as his good friend Malcolm X had done and publicly denounced his father, Elijah Muhammad, whose mantles of spiritual leader and messenger from Allah Wallace Muhammad assumed last week following his father's death.

After nine months of trying unsuccessfully to found a civil-rights group that would have accepted whites, Mr. Muhammad publicly repented his defection in February, 1965. He promised 100-per-cent obedience to his father and was taken back into the "lost-found nation of Islam in the wilderness of North America."

He has held in recent years one of the most important ministries in the movement as head of Muslim Mosque No. 2, the headquarters temple here.

Civilization Dying

If any of his old differences with the Black Muslims linger in his soul, they did not surface Wednesday, when the 40-year-old leader told 15,000 applauding followers at a Savior's Day ceremony here that American civilization is rapidly dying and that Muslim prophecies about being the chosen people are coming true.

During the ceremony, which honored the birth of Wallace D. Fard, founder of the Muslims in Detroit in 1930, speakers mentioned Fard's connection with Mr. Muhammad. Muslims teach that Fard is the representation of Allah and gave Wallace, the fifth of Elijah Muhammad's six sons, Fard's own first name and marked him for special service.

In mid-September, 1964, Mr. Muhammad granted an unusual, four-hour newspaper interview in which he said that his father's real goal was "to be the strongest black man on the face of the earth."

Mr. Muhammad said then that he had been edified by his parents, five brothers and two sisters, who referred to him only as "Wallace D." He said they claimed that the D. stood for "deceitful."

He had been a friend of Malcolm X, a onetime trusted lieutenant of Elijah Muhammad who broke with the Muslims in the early 1960s and was assassinated on a Harlem stage in January, 1964.

In July, 1964, six months after the death of Malcolm X, Mr. Muhammad said he wrote his father:

"Now I find your helpers, your followers and the family withering like dying flowers and the righteousness that you projected to us so beautifully and so purely and so plentifully is no more the chief ingredient in the activities of your administration."

Flaunted Affluence

While the "holy Quran [Koran] warns believers against gathering wealth for personal gain," Mr. Muhammad said, his family had flaunted its affluence.

Muslim leaders, he said, were unkind to disgruntled members, demanded excessive contributions and underpaid the faithful who worked in the movement's various businesses.

Mr. Muhammad said that he would try to found a civil-rights group stressing education and gain power through the ballot box. He added, "I won't insist on integration, but I won't knock it." He said that he had tried unsuccessfully several times to heal the breach between his father and Malcolm X.

In late February, 1965, Mr. Muhammad appeared before the Muslims' annual Savior's Day gathering to "ask forgiveness and admit how mistaken I was."

Little is known publicly about Mr. Muhammad's life. In 1960, he was convicted of draft evasion and sentenced to a three-year prison term, which he served.



AP.

Wallace Muhammad addressing Muslims last week.

Pakistani Immigrants in Paris Face Expulsion, Want to Stay

By Adrian Darmon

PARIS (Reuters).—Life is tough for about 350 unskilled Paris immigrants who arrived here nearly a year ago with the false promise of finding a job but now face expulsion from France.

Most came here illegally, lured by advertisements and articles in Pakistani newspapers which said no formalities were required for finding work in France.

Soon after their arrival, they discovered that the French government would not grant them work permits, which they need in order to stay here. Since then, they have fought a long but apparently vain fight to obtain permission to work.

Paul Dijoud, the French secretary of state for immigration, says there is no question of giving work permits to persons who enter France illegally.

Expulsion Hinted

Mr. Dijoud hinted that France soon would expel illegal immigrants and that border security would be tightened to stem the flow. He also said a temporary halt to the immigration of foreign workers, imposed in July, would be maintained.

Foreigners are not allowed to stay in France more than three months without a work permit. However, most of the Pakistani immigrants, who arrived here on three-month tourist visas, have been able to remain without difficulties.

Hamend Ashfaq, 22, of Rawalpindi, who has been here for about eight months, said: "I like France. I like its people and I want to live here."

Asked why he had not been able to find a job, he replied: "Well, I applied for a work permit and I am still waiting for it."

All the Pakistanis interviewed said that they were not tempted to work in Britain.

"We heard so many stories about Britain that we all think it must be awful to live there," said 26-year-old Mohammed Yunis.

Mohammed Rafi, 24, said a cousin told him that "I still could manage to enter England illegally but warned me that I would not be happy there."

Despite their difficult situation, the Pakistanis want to remain in France. "Paris is really a marvelous city," Mr. Ashfaq said.

No Future Seen

Bashir Khan, 25, said: "I do not want to go back to my country. What future is there in Pakistan?"

The Pakistanis seemed unaware of the growing unemployment problem in France.

"France means good money. I am sure that I'll find a job here," Mr. Rafi said.

Mr. Ashfaq said at least 350 of his compatriots here were unemployed and more were expected to come here this year.

Most Pakistanis living in Paris have found cheap hotels where up to five of them live in a room.

Help of Relatives

Mr. Ashfaq said that he and his friends were living on bread and milk and paying their hotel bills with the help of relatives working in Britain, Denmark or West Germany.

"My brother, who works in Germany, has sent me money every month. Otherwise I would have starved," Mr. Yunis said.

The immigrants have had no serious trouble with the French police, even when 34 persons, including 19 Pakistanis, went on a hunger strike last April in Paris in an attempt to obtain residence and work permits.

Israel's Pattern of Defense Stretches Far From the Home Front

By Marilyn Berger

PARIS (WP).—The burden of a country surrounded by enemies and growing doubtful about friends becomes immediately apparent to the visitor trying to get to Israel.

Every individual is suspect. Therefore, at tremendous cost—impossible to determine in manpower and money—the country has organized an elaborate self-defense that goes beyond the kind found on the Golan Heights or in the Sinai.

My ticket to Israel last month was on El Al, the Israeli national airline, probably the major target for terrorist groups and even more inviting as a target when the Israeli government is about to come to a new agreement with the Arabs that the terrorists would like to scuttle.

It took only my arrival at Orly airport outside Paris to demonstrate with chilling clarity that Israel is a nation under siege.

I was told to get there two hours before takeoff, a requirement that seemed absurd until I discovered why. I had thought security on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plane was tight—for example, hand baggage is checked in case an outsider has planted a bomb. But, until you have seen the El Al operation, you haven't any idea what real security is.

The first hurdle was a cordon of French and Israeli security police at the entry to the El Al reception area. No one is permitted through to the check-in windows without a passport and ticket.

My papers apparently in order, I was ushered to a table where two women stood, one in an El Al uniform, the other in a flowered print blouse.

"Who brought you to the airport?" It was the woman in the flowered blouse, polite, serious and leafing with increasing worry through my passport, which contains a number of visas in Arabic script.

"A friend drove me here," I replied, remembering that more than one person has told me I resemble Leila Khaled, the Palestinian guerrilla who participated in two hijackings.

"How?"

"In his car."

"What kind of car?"

"A black Citroën."

"What nationality is he?"

"French."

Package?

"Did anyone give you a package to carry on board?"

Security Personnel at Airports Have Learned to Trust No One

"Yes, the man who drove me here, to give to a friend of his in Israel."

"Do you know this man well?" If he weren't a friend, why would he have broken up his work day to drive me to the airport, I thought. But I simply replied, "Yes."

"This is only a security check," the woman in the flowered blouse explained softly. They still had not looked at my baggage. I first had to pass the orals.

"How long are you staying in Israel?" Again it was the woman in the flowered blouse.

"About two weeks, until Kissinger comes back. I'm a journalist; I'll be reporting from there."

"You have been to many countries," again with a suspicious look at the passport. "How did you get to Paris?"

"With Kissinger."

"So you don't have a ticket?"

"No." More cause for suspicion.

"And then you're going back to the States?"

"No, I'm to rejoin Kissinger when he returns to the Middle East, probably in Egypt."

I tried reversing the interview, putting myself in my more customary position of questioner.

"What happens if someone doesn't answer your questions?"

"We won't let him on the plane," replied the woman in the flowered blouse, her tone matter-of-fact. "If he doesn't answer questions, there must be a reason for it."

"How long are you staying in Israel?" This time it was the woman in uniform, apparently unsatisfied with my first response to the same question.

Luggage Check

Finally, the two women began inspecting my luggage. First the book from my French friend *"Israel: La Mort en Face,"* a book on the country's last anguishing year. The fact that it was wrapped in a padded envelope for mailing seemed to cause consternation. Why, if I was to carry it, would it be in a mailing envelope? The padding was carefully felt to assure that it did not conceal an object.

Then my suitcase. No blind feeling around. Each piece of clothing or paper is unpacked, each fold is examined. A defect in the suitcase, where the metal edge had been bent, was a source of suspicion. Cartons containing toothpaste were opened and the tubes gently squeezed. Film, gift bottles of perfume, typewriter ribbons—each item was individually examined. It is for my own security, each woman explains during the process.

For the more technical paraphernalia, a man is called over. He is fascinated by my Swiss Army knife, especially that added touch—the magnifying glass. "Where do you get something like this? Is it expensive?" he asked.

"It comes from Switzerland," I replied. "As for the price, I don't know. It was a gift."

It was not a weapon judged suitable for my carry-on baggage, however. So the suitcase was reopened to stow the knife.

Repetition

Having passed the second trial, I was permitted to check in.

At the gate the woman in the flowered blouse wished me a bon voyage. I was assigned a seat before the final inspection.

"Did anyone upstairs give you a package to carry," I was asked.

"No."

"Is this typewriter yours?"

"Yes."

"Have you had it with you all the time?"

"Yes."

Handbag inspection: Every last piece of paper, every pen, is removed. The leather is gently pressed to check for foreign elements in the lining, lipstick is opened, perfume slid out of its carrying case, coins examined.

Then to the booth where my friend in the uniform frisks me. "Excuse me if I tickle you," she apologized as she went efficiently about her work.

The plane was surrounded by Israeli security men in windbreakers with hoods, part of the special guard for El Al planes. One stood at the top of the boarding ramp, examining visually each passenger who came to the door.

The 707 carries 152 passengers, but no one would say how many of them are security men. When I asked an officer, his only reply was a shrug and a question: "Who says we have security?"

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

هكذا من الأصل

uromarket

rices Decline on News of Default n Loan by a N.Y. State Agency

By Carl Gewirtz

US, March 2 (IHT).—The g value of the dollar and erflow of new issues were part of the problems the ond market had to weather eek. Of equal importance he jolting news that the York State Urban Develop- Corp. was unable to meet 5-million payment to U.S. lders.

fear here was that if an of New York State could t on a loan, the fabric that bond markets together— ence—could begin to un-

es on the Eurobond market d a sudden and sharp cent to 3 per cent at the ek news of the default. y the end of the week, the n average was only 1 per

Prime Lending Rate

lers credited the revival to ations of a further decline S. interest rates. This, in vas confirmed by a quarter- cut to 8 1/4 per cent in ime lending rate of some anks late Friday.

ough New York State of- were still dickering with s about how to resolve isis, bond market experts w York were insisting that ency's default is an isolated nd represents no threat to verall well-being of the ond market.

he approximately $190-bil- l municipal debt outstand- the United States, less 8 billion is backed only by ral obligation"—that is, the or local government "may" f if the bonds default, but they do not have to. ost all of the outstanding l obligation" bonds have been issued by agencies of New York State.

The concept, created in 1960 by then Wall Street lawyer and later Attorney General John Mitchell, was aimed at raising money for certain projects without requiring voter approval. The theory was that a state would not allow its credit standing to be blackened through a default of such loans and thus the "moral obligation" was as good as the iron-clad state guarantee.

Finance Problems

In this case, however, New York State refuses to come to the rescue unless the banking community cooperates in solving the agency's long-term finance problems. A solution is still being sought.

Eurobond dealers credit the strong fundamental position of the international capital market—that is, the fact that short-term rates are significantly below long-term rates, making it easy for dealers to finance bond holdings—to explain its ability to withstand the assault on confidence. However, with an estimated $1.2 billion of new issues floated so far this year—equal to the total of the first nine months last year—bankers do expect a decline in the flow of new issues.

The $40-million, six-year loan for the French state railroad, SNCF, is reportedly the best received of the loans on offer. The state-guaranteed paper is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

Although Papua-New Guinea's $25-million loan is guaranteed by Australia, some bankers report that the name of the borrower sounds too "exotic". However, managers of the issue say demand is quite strong. The eight-year loan is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

The least popular loan on offer is the $25 million for Ottawa-Carleton. The coupon is considered to be a very attractive 9 1/2 per cent, but the 15-year duration is a stumbling block.

The Australian Resources Development Bank increased the size of its loan by $5 million to $30 million. The eight-year notes were priced at par with a 9 1/2-per-cent coupon and were quoted at 98 3/4 bid-99 3/4 asked.

The Euro deutsche-mark sector got a boost from a drop in the level of domestic German interest rates to 8 1/2 per cent (on a state loan priced at a dis-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Feb. 21 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index			
*Currency in circ.	$76,993,000	$77,319,000	$70,572,000
*Total loans	$129,696,000	$129,585,000	$113,586,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,710,000	2,675,000	2,887,000
Auto production .	97,255	90,428	151,099
Dailyoil pr'd (bbls)	8,458,000	8,500,000	9,195,000
Fr'ght car l'dings.		441,917	518,583
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	35,585,000	37,291,000	34,794,000
Busn failures....	221	244	187

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Jan.	Prior Month	1974
Employed	84,562,000	85,176,000	85,811,000
Unemployed	7,529,000	6,535,000	4,732,000
Ind'stl Produ.....	113.7	117.9	125.4
*Personal income	$1,193,600,000	$1,191,800,000	$1,197,000,000
*Money supply ..	$281,600,000	$283,800,000	$270,900,000
Csmrs price index	156.1	155.4	139.7
Cnstrctn contr'cts	135	178	155
*Exports	$9,410,000	$8,882,300	$7,150,200
*Imports	$9,622,400	$9,249,900	$6,496,800
	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
*Mfr's inventories	$150,959,000	$147,135,000	$120,870,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Spring Brings Signs of Renewed Confidence

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Perhaps it's merely a seasonal optimism timed to the approach of spring, which always seems to spark the renewed enthusiasm of businessmen. But the fact is that a bit more confidence is being expressed in some quarters over the economic outlook now than was the case only a month or so ago.

That is not to say, of course, that a consensus really exists in the business and economic community that the current recession is over, nor that it will not deepen in the months ahead. But a feeling is spreading that the worst of the downturn may be close at hand.

It will probably be some time before any significant recovery occurs—probably the latter part of the year or early in 1976. The pendulum has swung sharply in one direction and it will take time to swing back.

Several bankers and industrialists expressed a more hopeful attitude in conversations last week. And so did some leading private economists. Many analysts outside government, politics and labor are taking a more sanguine view of economic prospects than those expressed by the administration in its projections in mid-January. Nevertheless, many voices are still warning—*economist Arthur Okun, for one*—that the recession threatens to develop into a full-scale depression unless Washington quickly pumps more stimulus into the economy.

Mixed Strains

At this time, however, the best that can be said about the state of the economy is that it shows mixed strains—some encouraging and some quite depressing.

On the minus side are the facts that production of the nation's factories and mines is still declining; unemployment continues to rise, and many parts of the business world, afflicted by excessive inventories, are retrenching, price-cutting and paring capital expenditures.

In all likelihood, data from Washington will soon show that the growth of business inventories has finally been halted and the liquidation process is under way; that the decline in industrial production has increased; that the gain in capital spending this year may be only half the expected 12 per cent, and that joblessness has moved higher than the 8.2-per-cent rate in January. New York and other key areas have already reported higher unemployment.

Even the most ebullient optimists concede that the current quarter will probably show a decline of about 9 per cent or so in the real gross national product at an annual rate—matching the drop that occurred in the final three months of last year. Auto production so far this year is down 34 per cent from the 1974 pace and major appliance shipments are also off sharply.

Lesser Decline

But they maintain that the worst of the drop that started in November, 1973, might then be completed, with a lesser decline coming in the second quarter, a flatness in the summer quarter and then a modest upturn in the final three months of this year.

With such a poor start, it appears that the real gross national product in 1975 will decline about 5 per cent and that the unemployment rate may get as high as 10 per cent before turning around.

That would surely make the current recession the deepest of the six that have occurred since 1946. The jobless rate is already worse than the peak of 7.5 per cent in the 1957-58 downturn, the previous recession champion. Moreover, this recession is now longer as it enters its sixteenth month and the 5-per-cent drop in real GNP would compare with the 3.9-per-cent decline for the 14 months of the 1957-58 recession. However, the total drop in industrial output and the dip in nonfarm employment is not as yet as great.

Hopeful Omens

The most hopeful omens have been: the two-month drop in wholesale prices and the slowing of the gain in consumer prices; the sharpness of the decline in short-term interest rates since last fall; the recent pickup in retail sales; the sharp revival in the stock market this year; the big inflow of savings into the thrift institutions and the newer, greatly reduced, estimates of the size of petrodollar recycling that will have to be achieved.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Profit-taking snubbed the stock market's recent strong advance last week as the list ended lower in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week down 10.72 points at 739.05. It was the first weekly loss in the widely followed New York Stock Exchange barometer since the week ended Jan. 17, when the average was down 14.16 points.

During the first two trading days last week, the Dow fell 30.59 points as a result of profit-taking especially in many of the blue chips and glamour stocks that had made sizable gains in the last two months.

Prices then moved moderately higher during the remainder of the week. Wednesday's gain was attributed to indications that the Federal Reserve Board was again relaxing its monetary policy by injecting fresh funds into the short-term money market.

Most of Thursday's advance as well as part of Wednesday's was credited to bargain hunting following the market's sharp decline.

Among the depressants in the news last week that stemmed investor enthusiasm was the statement by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, warning Congress against overstimulating the economy for fear of rekindling the inflationary spiral.

The market received some encouraging news at the opening on Friday when the First National City Bank cut its prime interest rate to 8 1/4 per cent, an industry low, from 8 1/2 per cent. Lower interest rates have been mainly responsible for the market's sharp advance this year.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices declined in moderately active trading. Yields on high-grade utility bonds, which had dropped from 9.75 per cent on Jan. 1 to 8.70 per cent on Feb. 20, climbed back to 9 per cent late last week.

Over-Counter Market

V YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the r industrials giving the high, low st bid prices for the week with the ange from the previous week's last ices. All quotations supplied by the al Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are entative interdealer prices at which securities could have ben sold. do not include retail markup, down or commission. supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
zin .20a	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
T Corp	107	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
nc .21e	53	10¾	9	9½	—1
Indust	41	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	
Corp	8	3	3	3	— ¼
IPap .12e	25	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Chem s	5	11¼	11	11	— ¼
netCo .60	11	11½	10¾	10¾	—1
Wesly .40	254	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
ce Ross	69	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
ced Mem	108	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
cdMicr De	1215	6⅝	3⅝	6⅛	+2⅛
t Corp	45	15	12½	13	—1½
Inc	99	10¾	10	10⅛	— ⅜
Easl Min	578	6½	5	6⅛	— ⅜
alifornia	8	7	6½	6⅛	— ½
INGas 1.28	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
orp	43	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
nil Ind	113	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
Chm .49	7	42	41½	41½	— ½
dAlex .90	588	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+1
sldwin 1.60	334	19⅛	17⅝	18⅛	—1
c .12e	41	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
n Pharm	383	12	10½	11⅛	— ⅜
Leisure	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
eloph .40	48	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
acon .35	43	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
oxBd .40e	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
x Inc.	161	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
ppraisal	70	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
eef Packer	159	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
lding .36	19	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
ress .80	6081	36	33¾	36	+ ½
trons .32	52	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅝
dCorp .84	153	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ¼
Cp pfl	683	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
lCp wt	68	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
ornture	51	2⅝	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
eings .25	2100	11	10½	10¾	— ⅜
ranc .05e	57	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
icrosystm	251	8	6⅝	8	+ ⅛
uclear	297	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
ear Petro	433	11½	8½	11¼	+2⅜
elecomm	80	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
lev&Com	152	11⅝	10	11	— ⅜
ldMtg .80	10	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
stGrp Inc		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
re Devel	21	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
omp Inc	36	7⅛	7	7½	— ⅛
e Inc	43	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
Devices	40	7	6⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
on Jacobs	35	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
rBush .60	3105	34⅞	31¾	32½	—2½
rp .06e	569	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
inc .30b	62	18⅜	17	17¾	—1
igit Data	197	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Material	56	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Mayfair	75	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
trol .10e	91	10	9	9½	+ ⅛
Gas 1.16	87	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Prop 1.20a	48	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Automot	56	3	2⅜	3	
HartH 1	96	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
ayMfs .58	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Corp	34	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
oleBtis .34	386	11¼	10	10¼	—1¼
rkLnA .60	65	14	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Skling Cp	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
asLt 1.20	176	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
IREs 1.70a	132	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
cStl .70	11	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Hotels .10	12	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
d Oceanics	146	9⅝	8½	9¼	+ ½
dOcean un		10½	10	10½	+ ½
dOcean wt	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Med Lab	50	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Corp	58	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Int 1.80	170	14½	13½	14	— ¼
ck Ind .20	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Varn .91e	55	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
Atomics	42	3⅛	2⅝	3	
Bros Inc	147	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	— ⅜
Fentres .80	61	25½	23	23¾	—3½
inLyon .40	41	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Mfg .02e	730	11⅛	9½	10	—1½
Corp	36	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
rHyd 1.28	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
idgEq .60	56	12⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—1
roRlt 1.25e	500	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Geo .44	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Green .50	21	11⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
s Co .40e	70	9⅛	8	9⅛	— ⅛
HindePh	57	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1
sMtg .85e	95	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Winston	106	2¼	2	2⅛	
Winst un	4	2¼	2	2⅛	
tFurn .80	143	15	13½	14	+ ⅜
s Mkts .60	31	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Corp .20	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Oil .04e	182	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅞
Pash .44	34	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Co .42	246	5⅞	4½	5⅛	+1⅛
Mf .85e	16	9	9	9	
Labs	727	19⅛	16½	19¼	+2½
mPab A	19	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Corp	6	3⅛	3½	3½	
ne Corp	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
abs .24	423	39⅛	37⅛	38½	
aseCan .16	26	5⅛	3⅞	3⅝	—1⅛
aseMgt .54	19	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Co	25	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
nc .04e	78	13⅛	12	12½	—1
ed Scien	227	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
ed Labs	7	7	6⅝	7	
lson .3a	36	33	30½	32½	— ½
illPw 2.32	1	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
DrugA .33	61	9⅛	8	8	—1⅛
nioSip .24	45	7⅛	7	7	
dSupp .40a	27	17½	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
eenFrth .60	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
ala In .46b	174	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
za Intl	228	2⅛	1⅛	2	— ⅛
Newspap 1	60	19	18	19	+1
HenH .12	68	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
CoB 1.84	28	10	10	10	
n Ind .3 .6	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Insulation	27	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
CraftMt .12	17	11	10	10⅛	— ⅜
Inc .60a	40	19¼	17	17	— ¼
and Paige	3	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
er Ind .10e	37	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Ltd	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Inc .30	328	18⅜	12	18⅜	+ ⅛
Brass .40	60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Prod	9	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BroadvwFin .12	21	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
BrooksScanln .60	17	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
BrowardBnc .36b	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
BrownTom Inc	450	15⅜	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Browning Arms	50	4½	3⅝	4⅛	
Brunos nc .15e	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
BuckbeeMear .40	192	4¼	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Buckeyelnll .10r	60	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅝
Burns RL Cp .20	406	28¼	24	27¾	+3⅝
Burnup&Sims	1601	5⅝	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Butler Mfg .80	78	21	20¼	21	+ ½
CPS Contl Inc	126	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
CPT Corp	41	5	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cable Funding	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
CabotJP Equit	67	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Cafeterias .24	5	7	7	7	
Calbiochem	146	11⅛	9⅛	11¼	+1
CalMaine Foods	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	15	26¼	25	25⅛	— ⅜
Cal Windsor	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cambridge Mem	72	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
CameronIrnWk 1	58	98	95	96	—2
CampTagg 1.20	108	26¼	25	26¼	— ⅛
Campus Casual 1	16	8½	8	8¼	
Canandaig Wine	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	
CannonMill n.78a	24	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Captechinc s	3	3	3	3	
CarbolineCo .32	166	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅜
CardiacPacmk s	99	14	12	14	+2
CarpentPap .22e	15	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
CascadeCp .30a	11	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cayman Corp	121	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
CedarPoint .50	54	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Cencor Inc	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CentMtgRlt 1.57e	57	6¼	5⅛	6	— ⅛
CentTel pf 2	24	26½	26	26½	+ ½
CenIVtPSvc 1.28	45	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
CentyTelEnt .10e	115	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Chambrln Mf .32		5½	5½	5½	
Champ Parts .16	289	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ChampProd .60	2	12	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Channel Cos	240	5⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅞
CharlesRiv Brdg	108	24	20½	21	—2½
Charming Shop	55	5	4	4⅝	+1
Chart House .56	72	26½	23½	23½	—3
ChathamMfg .72	19	6⅛	5½	6	— ⅛
ChatmDrug .24a	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Chef Pierre	1	7	6⅛	7	
ChemedCorp .58	144	13⅛	12⅛	13¼	+ ½
ChemclLeam .80	93	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
Chesapeake Inst	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	767	79½	77	79½	+4
Chiefton Devel	110	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
ChrisInSec 6.39e	94	100⅛	96½	97	—3½
ChurchsFChk .20	829	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Cinn Finl .48	20	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
CircleIncSh 1.39e	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
CitznSoRl 77wt	16	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
CitznsUtilA s	126	28¼	27	27¼	—1
CitznsUtilB 1.88	86	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Clark JL Mfg 1a	29	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Classifd Finl	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
CleveTr Rlty	128	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	104	11	9⅝	10	—1
Clinton Oil Co	6796	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Clow Corp .68	82	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
Coast Catamarn	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
CoastalInd .20	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Cobe Labs	27	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
CoburnOptic .34e	268	12⅜	9¼	12⅜	+3½
CocaBtlgLA .72	644	12⅝	12	12¼	
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	7	26½	26½	26½	
CocaBtlgMia .20	24	7	6½	6½	— ½
CocaBtlgMA .20	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	9	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅛
CocaBtlMidw .48	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Codex Corp	496	24¼	19	24¼	+5¼
Coheren Radlatn	129	7⅝	7	7¼	— ⅛
ColemanAm Cos	13	3½	3½	3½	
Columbia Corp	17	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Com Share Inc	28	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	—
CombanksCp .40	4	12½	11⅝	12	— ⅛
Combined Prop	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
ComCirgHse .25e	477	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
Coml Resources	317	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Coml Shear .60a	38	20¼	19½	19½	—1
ComwltNG 1.62	14	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
ComwlNRlt 1.36e	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ComwlTelPa 1.90	17	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Commun Ind .28	26	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
Commun Prop	8	1½	1½	1½	
Compuscan Inc	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Comput Automat	189	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
CompuElSys .10e	148	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅜
Computer Mach	723	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Computer Usage	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Computrvisn Cp	251	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
Comtech Labs	137	6½	4½	6	+1½
Comten Inc	107	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
Conceptinc .07e	29	8½	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
ConnNatGas 2.80	4	27½	27½	27½	
ConsPapers 3	54	34	33	33	—1⅛
ConsolTomak Ld	1	8½	8½	8½	
ConsumDist .12		7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
ContConvyEq .14	78	5½	5⅛	5½	
ContlHairProd s	39	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
ContWest Ind	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ConwedCorp .50e	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
CoquinaOil s	54	18½	17⅛	18½	+ ¼
Corco Inc .56a	2	13	13	13	
Cordis Corp	87	26½	24½	25½	— ½
CorencoCp 1.20a	11	23½	23	23	— ½
CorneliusCo .15e	169	4	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
Cotton Petrol	30	6	6	6	
Cousins Prop	64	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
CraddTerry .40	42	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ¼
CrawfordCo 1	34	16	15⅛	16	
Cross Co	181	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
CrownAmer .36a	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
CrumpEH .20	47	5	4⅝	5	
CullumCos .32	74	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Curtice Burns A	22	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
CurtisNoll .60	338	14⅛	10¾	12¼	+1⅛
Dairy Queen Str	15	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Daniel Intl .60	303	17½	16⅛	17	— ½
Danly Mach .50	6	5½	5¼	5⅛	
Danners Inc	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
DartDrug .13	210	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Data 100 Corp	653	8	7	7⅞	— ⅛
Datapoint Corp	37	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
Datascope Corp	28	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅜
DaytnMall 1.20a		21½	21¼	21½	
Debron Corp .80	18	9⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—1½
DecisnData Com	116	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	990	36	35	36	+ ½
Dehl Int Oil	52	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
DelMonteProp .44	177	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
DelaValRlty 1.32		8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
DeLuxeCheck .56	1025	28	26	27¾	+ ⅛
DenisonMin 1.40	16	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Dentalloy .07e	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Denv RJ Est .60a	39	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
DetrexChem .70e	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
DetCanTun 1.30	8	11½	11¼	11¼	
DetIntBridge 2a	4	26	25⅛	26	+ ¼
Devcon Intl		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Diagnostic Data	844	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
DiamonCoal .40a	76	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DiamCrysSlt .60	40	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Diamondhd Cp	60	4	3½	3⅝	+ ½
DiamSh pfE1.15	43	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
DigitalComp Con	22	1	¾	1	+ ¼
DiscoonNY 5.90e	42	43	41½	41½	—1
Distribuco Inc s	15	5½	5½	5½	
DixonCrucible 1a	25	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
Docutel Corp	146	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
DoeSpun .15e	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Dollar General	53	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Domain Ind .50e	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
DonaldsonInc .66	52	16¼	14⅛	15⅛	— ½
DonovanCos .20	48	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Dorchester Gas	1593	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
DoughtyBr .20e	20	7	6½	7	
Dow Jones 1	222	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
Dowdle Oil	81	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Downe Commun	113	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
DownenZler Knit	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DoyleDaneBe .96	103	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
DuckwallStr .16	28	6⅛	5½	5½	— ½
Ducomun Inc 1a	14	12½	12¼	12½	
Dunkin Donuts	326	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Durlron Co .88	31	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
DurrFillMed .12	5	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Dynatech Corp	12	7	6⅛	7	
EDS Nuclear .30	34	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
ESL Inc	9	9	9	9	
Early Calif Ind	46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Earth Sciences	157	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Eastmet Cp 1.20	308	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ¼
EconomicLab .40	1035	34	32⅝	33¾	— ⅛
ElPasoElec .88	340	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	19	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Electro Nucleon	123	6½	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
ElectProtAm .10	2	6½	6½	6½	
Electron Arrays	96	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Elscint Ltd	76	4¼	3½	4	— ¼
Emersons Ltd	45	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	130	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Energy Ventures	10	3½	3½	3½	
Envirodyne	503	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Environ Resrch	1	3½	3½	3½	
EquityOil .60	30	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
Ethan Allen .55	240	14	12⅝	14	+1¼
Evans Inc .30e	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
ExchngeBncp .44	45	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Exchange OilGs	69	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Executive In	142	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
Extracorpl Med	134	21⅛	20¼	21¼	+1
FB Truck Ln .12	11	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
FabrI Tek Inc	67	1	⅞	⅞	
FairLanes .10	90	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Falconbrdg Min	1	31⅛	30	31	+2
Familian Corp s	38	3½	2⅛	3½	+ ⅜
Farinon Elec	302	14¼	13½	14	+ ¼
FarmerBros .48	43	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
FedRltyInv .96a	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Fed ScrewW 1.20	17	15½	15½	15½	
FederatdCap .60	41	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ¼
Fed ncPvt .90e	63	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Fingerhut Corp	194	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Finnigan Corp	8	13¼	13	13	— ¼
FstBostCp 1.25e	158	19½	18¼	19¼	— ¼
FstCap Cp 1.40	6	24	24	24	
FstCommerce 1	83	11½	11	11½	+ ½
FstComRlt 2.10e	215	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
FstContRE 1.40e	47	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
FstFarwest Cp	16	⅞	¾	¾	
FstMemRlt 1.89e	16	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
Fst Natl Charter	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	21	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Fltchbg GE 1.38	13	10½	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Flexsteel Ind .28	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Flickinger .70	14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
FloridaCyp Gard	65	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
FloridGlfR 1.36e	49	10	9½	9½	— ½
FloridMngM .12e	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Floyd Ent .20	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
FoodTownStr .16	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Foodways Nat	29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
ForestOilCp 2e	343	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Fotomat Corp	56	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
FranklinElec .28	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
FraserMfg 1.50e	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
FredrikHerr .38e	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FredHllywd .20r	32	5	5	5	
Friedmnind .18a	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
FriendlceCr .06	524	18⅝	17⅝	18½	— ½
Friona Ind	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
FrostieEnt .17r	49	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
FrozenFdExp .32	30	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
FullerHB .40	94	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
uttonNat .60		10½	10½	10½	
FurraCafe .28	51	8⅝	8	8½	— ⅛
Gates Learjet	178	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
GatewayTran .60	30	7½	7	7	— ½
GelcoFeld Cp .18	677	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gelman Inst	123	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Automation	609	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
GenAutoPts .56	70	15½	14⅛	15½	
Gen Binding	190	12½	11½	12⅛	
General Care	36	7⅝	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
Gen Energy .30e	675	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	— ⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	148	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
Gen Health Svc	286	3⅛	1⅞	2⅝	+ ⅝
GenShalePd .30b	12	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
GenTCal 56pf.90	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Genova Inc	17	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Gilbert Assoc .54	189	18½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Gilford Inst .13	23	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
GoldenStat Fds	1	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
GouldsPump 1.20	13	32½	31	32½	+1
GovtEmpFin .32	19	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
Gracoinc .05	50	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1
Graham Magnet	132	7⅛	6½	7	+ ¼
GraphicCont .40a	33	11½	10½	11½	+ ⅜
Graph Scanning	193	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
GravesTrkLn .28	20	7½	7½	7½	
GrtAmCp .50	12	11½	11	11½	
GtMidwest Cp	5	7½	7	7	— ½
GreenMt Pow	59	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	35	2⅛	2	2⅛	
GuardianPk .25a	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
GulfEnergyDev s	71	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
Gulf Interst .10e	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
HNC Mtg Rlty	113	2	1½	1½	— ½
HON Ind .28a	42	10½	10½	10½	
HachChem .10e	18	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Hahn EW .20	78	5⅛	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	134	8	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
HamilBroExp un	78	8	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	334	14⅛	11⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
Hamilton InvTr	82	2	2	2	
HandyDan Home	48	4⅝	4	4⅝	
HannafrdBro .60	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Hardwicke Cos	101	2⅝	1½	2¼	+1⅛
Harper&Row .44	81	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ½
HavatamClg .40b	80	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Health Tecna	106	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Hechinger Co	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
HenredFurn .40a	30	11⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ½
Hexagon Labs	1	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
HexcelCorp .55	181	12⅝	10	12½	+2¼
HickoryFarm .20	27	6⅛	6	6	— ½
Hickory Furnitr	35	3⅝	3½	3½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Higbee Co 1.40	4	12	12	12	
HinesLumber 2	24	26½	24½	24½	—2
HollywdPark 1	8	13¼	13	13	
HomewodCp .04e	64	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
HookDrugs .71e	15	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
Hoover Co .92	722	13⅝	11⅝	13	+1⅜
HorizResrch .01e	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ½
Howell Corp	55	21	20	20⅛	— ⅛
HubingerCo 1.40	38	21	19½	20	—1½
HudsnPPap .60e	44	19½	17¼	18½	—1
Hughes Supply	114	6½	6	6	— ½
Hunt Mfg .32	59	11½	9¾	11¼	+1½
Hyatt Corp	961	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Hyatt Intl	93	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	5	15	14⅛	15	+ ¼
Hydrom Filt .10h	32	4½	4½	4½	
HysterCo .60a	233	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
IDS RltyTr wt	24	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
IMS Int	683	9	7⅝	8¾	+1
IVAC Cp .10e	181	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
Identicon Corp	2	3	3	3	
Immuno Scienc	51	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
Imodcoinc s	136	11¼	10¼	10¼	
IndepSq Sec 1.68	45	16½	15	15⅝	— ⅛
Indian Head 1	5	18	17½	17½	— ½
Ind Mtg Rlty	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Indpls Wat 1.70	31	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
Industl Fuels s	75	14¼	11⅛	11⅛	—2
IndustNucinc .06	295	4⅝	3⅝	4	— ⅜
Inforex Inc	254	2⅞	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
Informatn Inf	111	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Inform Magnet	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Instrument Lab	63	5	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Intel Corp	1356	44½	37¼	44½	+5¼
Intercont Energ	112	9½	8¼	9½	+ ¾
Intercrt Ind .20	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Inf Alumin .20	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IntBnkWash .25	29	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
IntBkWashA .25	13	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Int Basic Econ	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Interplastics .20e	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
InterprovPipe 1	17	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ½
Intersil Inc	259	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ¼
Invent Inc	71	2½	2	2½	+ ½
IowaSoUtl 1.92	99	21⅛	20⅛	20½	—1¼
JBsBigBoy .04e	50	2⅝	2	2	— ¼
JMB Rlty Tr un		11½	11½	11½	
JacobsonStrs .30	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
JamesRiver .12e	28	12	11	11	—1
Jamesbury .50	187	15¼	13⅝	15¼	+1
JasonEmpire .32	60	4	4	4	
Jensen Curtis	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Jerric oinc	439	31¼	28	30⅛	+1
JohnsonEF .70	369	22	17⅛	21	+3¼
Jones RB .36e	4	4	4	4	
JoslynMfg 1.12a	322	16½	15½	15½	—1
JustinInd .40	57	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
KMS Indust	1621	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
KRM Petroleum	77	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
KV Pharm .20	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	2181	34⅛	29½	32½	+1½
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	14	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Kalvar Corp	34	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
KamanCpA .80	43	16⅛	16½	16½	
Kaman Cp pf 1	17	18	18	18	
Kampgrnds Am	65	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
KarProd .10e	28	11½	11	11½	+ ½
KearnTrack .10e	962	4	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
KearneyNatl .48	10	5½	5	5	— ½
KeithClark .50e	34	8½	6⅛	8¼	+1½
KellySvcs .70	44	10	9½	9⅝	— ½
Kenal Drilling	194	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	
KerrAddis A .40a	6	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Keuffel Esser .48	10	12	11	11	—1
Keydata Corp	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Keystone Fibre 1	46	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
Keystone Center	10	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
KeystoneInt .36a	106	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
KeystoneOTC Fd	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	23	11	10⅛	10½	— ½
Knudsen Cp .40	23	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½
Koger Propert	202	9⅝	7⅛	9½	+1¾
Koss Corp	38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Kratos	16	3	3	3	
KruegerWA .56	24	8	8	8	
KuhlmanCp .50a	48	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
Kulicke&Soffe	24	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
LMF Corp .20	32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	356	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
LaZ BoyChr .40	32	7	6⅝	7	
LacledeStl 3	178	32¼	31½	31¾	— ¼
LakeSupPow .88	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
LancastColon .36	27	6½	6½	6½	
Lance Inc .48e	279	20⅛	18¾	20	+1¼
LaneCo .60a	156	14	13½	13½	— ½
LawrysFds .18	89	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1
LawsonProd .12	171	18½	18	18½	
LawterChem .34	206	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
Leadville Corp	32	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Lear Petrol Cp	32	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
Leeway Mot .32a	29	10	9	9	—1
LeggPlatt .32	239	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
LevingsShip .45e	167	16½	15½	16	— ½
Lexitron Corp	46	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
Liberty Homes	26	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
LilChamp Food	33	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
LimitedStrs .08	44	9⅝	8	8¼	—1½
Lin Broadcastg	211	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
LincnTelTel 1.60	1	21½	21¼	21½	
LindbergCp .50	7	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
LiquidTransp .30	1	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Little AD .20	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Loctite Cp .09	289	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Logicon Inc	71	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
LoneStarBr .80a	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
LongvwFib 6.80	4	113	109	109	—4
LoomisCp .10r	171	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+1
LaLdOffExp B	87	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
LouisvGE pf1.25	3	15½	15½	15½	
LouisvGE pf	19	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Lowes Co .13	523	32	30¼	31	—1
Lynden Transprt	48	11¼	10½	10½	
LyonMetal .60a	8	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
M&T Mtg 1.04e	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
MCI Communcat	1841	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅞
MFY Ind .16	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
MGF Oil Corp	66	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
MSI Data Corp	235	8⅞	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
MTS Systems .10	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
MacDermid .52	78	8¼	6⅝	8	+1⅜
Mack Strs .16e	17	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
MacMillBloed 2	23	22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅜
Macrodata Cp	50	5	5	5	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	79	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Magma Energy	15	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Magma Pow Co	518	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
MagneticInt .02b	11	3½	3½	3½	
MajorRlty .05e	221	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
Mallinckrd In .48	699	44¼	42¼	42⅛	—1⅞

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Manitowoc 1a	21	15½	15	15½	+ ½
ManningGas Oil	40	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Marcus Corp	16	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Marine Colloids	131	11⅜	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
Marion Corp	1716	7	4⅝	6⅝	+1⅞
MaritimeFr Car	218	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
MarkProd .25e	137	8⅝	7½	7⅞	— ½
MarkTwnBnc .60	17	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
MarketFacts .40	18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
MarthaWhite .60	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
MaryKay .16	570	15½	15	15½	
MauiLdPlna .06e	43	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
May Petrol	198	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
McCormick .40a	318	35¼	34	34	—1¼
McDowllEnt .10e	47	9	9	9	
McMoran Expl	86	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	47	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅜
Measurex Corp	364	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅜
Medcom Inc	532	2⅝	1¼	2⅝	+ ⅝
MedElSci Ph	77	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Medtronic	757	35⅛	31½	35⅛	+ ⅜
MerchantsInc .88	43	13	12¼	13	+ ⅜
MerchntsNtl .15h	23	14½	14	14	
Meridian Inv	40	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
Mervyns	86	23½	22	22⅛	— ⅜
Metex Corp	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Metpath Inc	159	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
MeyerFred .30b	139	16¼	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
Microdata Cp	73	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Microform Data	36	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Microwave Semi	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
MidCentral Prop		4½	4½	4½	
MidTexCom .28	154	11½	9¼	11	+1½
MidlandCap Te	16	1½	1½	1½	
MidwestDist A	449	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
MidwinFidily .44	17	10⅛	10½	10½	— ½
MidwGasTr 1.20	1	13¼	13	13¼	
MillerRlty 1.22e	18	9	9	9	
Miller Herm .24	1	6	6	6	
Millipore Cp .16	115	41	38	41	+3
MilwProSpt .23e	9	3	2½	2½	— ½
MineSaftyAp .60	23	26½	25	26	
Miner Ind	151	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
Mineral Enginrs	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Minnesota Fab	162	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ¼
Minnesot Gs 1.60	58	19½	19½	19½	
MiracleRec Eqp	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
MissValGas 1.12	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .14	70	11¼	7¼	10½	+3¼
Mobile GsSv 1.24	9	11½	11⅛	11½	
Modern Merch	291	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ModularCom Sys	540	12	10	12	+1½
MogulCorp .32	162	15	13½	4½	+ ¾
Molex nc	75	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+1
Monfort Colo	62	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ½
Monmt J Clb .50	16	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Moore Corp 1.20	808	48¼	44½	45	—3¼
MooreProd .40	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	
Moore Sam .16	240	15¼	14¼	14½	— ⅜
Moran Bros	14	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
MorrisonInc .60r	252	14⅞	13	14	— ⅜
Mtglnv Wash	69	4½	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
Mostek Corp	1283	9¼	7	9¼	+2
MotionInd .83e	50	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ½
MotClubAm .14	41	5¼	5	5	— ¼
MuellerPaul .60b	7	8½	8	8	— ½
Multimedia .32	21	13	13	13	
MurphyMotF .20	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MurrayMfg 1.34e	12	5¼	4½	4½	— ⅜
Myersind .10	23	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Mylan Labs	21	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
NBT Corp 1	55	15½	15½	15½	
NEI Corp	115	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
NJB Inv wt		¼	¼	¼	
NRG Inc	137	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
NUS Corp A	28	12	10½	11	+ ½
NaChursInt .05h	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Narrag Cap .20e	25	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
NatByProd 1.20	13	15	13½	13½	—1½
NatConven Str	5	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
Nat CSS	99	9¼	9	9	— ¼
NatData Comm	39	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Nat Data Corp	74	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
NatGasOil .50b	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
NatLiberty .10e	368	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
NatMedical Care	813	9	7⅝	9	+ ¼
Nat Mine Svc .50	179	21¼	19½	19½	—2½
NatMobileConc	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
Nat Patents	899	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
Nat SecResh .60a	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
NatTelephne s	267	16½	14¼	16½	+2¼
NatUtilInd 1	51	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
NatValveMfg .80	5	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ¼
Nationw RE .79e	54	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
NeedhmHarp .56	184	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
NewAmFnd .44e	2	5½	5½	5½	
NewBruns Scien	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
NewHavWat 3.05	1	30⅛	30½	30½	
NJ NatGas 1.32	56	13	12½	12½	— ½
NewPennEx .28e	4	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—1⅛
NewellCos .50	53	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
NicoletInst .10e	55	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Nielsen A .36	539	15¼	14⅛	15¼	+1⅛
Nielsen B .36	482	15½	14⅛	15½	+1⅛
Nobility Homes	39	3½	2	2½	— ½
NolandCo .64	74	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ⅜
NorandaMinA 2	72	33¼	32	33¼	+1¼
Nord Resrcs	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Nordstrm Inc .40	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
NorCaroNG .92	57	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
NorEurpOil .60a	49	18	17¼	18	+ ¼
Noreast Pet .20r	18	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
NorStaBancp 1	59	10	9¼	9⅞	— ⅛
Northrp King .08	1158	18	16	18	+1
NwstNatGas .76	92	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	45	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
NwstFinInv .67e	16	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
NwstPubSvc 1.70	23	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
NoxellCp .56	221	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
Nuclear Dy.sam	369	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
NuclearSvcs .10h	60	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
OceanDrExp .20	341	41½	39¼	39¾	—2¼
Ocean Explor	362	10⅛	8⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
Ocean Oil&Gas	13	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
Offsh Logistic	267	10	9¼	10	+ ½
OgilvyMather 1	412	18¼	17½	18	+ ⅜
OhioFerroAl .80b	61	12½	11⅞	12¼	— ⅜
Oil Shale Corp	740	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
O'dStone Mfg	3	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
OlympiaBrw .80	258	15	12¼	14½	+2
Omaha Natl 1.50	31	16½	16½	16½	
OmniSpectra .15	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Optical Coatg 1.b	37	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Orbanco Inc	65	8½	8	8	— ½
OreFreezDr Fd	64	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Ormont Drg Ch	71	3¼	2⅝	3	— ¼
Oshmans SportG	64	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
OtterTailPw 1.56	112	17⅞	17	17½	
Overmyer Cp .28	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
OwensMinor .32	10	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OxfrdPendfix .60	3	12	12	12	
PEC Indust	20	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
PVO Intl .60r	14	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
PabstBrew 1	2185	23⅞	22¼	23⅛	— ⅛
PaccarInc .80e	017	19	18¼	18½	— ½
PacCoast Hold	163	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
PacFarEast Lin	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
PacGamRob 1.36	89	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
Pac Lumber 2.80	142	49⅛	47½	47½	—2⅛
PacUnSvc .20a	5	14½	11	12	—2½
PacWestn Ind	1	2	2	2	
Page Airways		4½	4½	4½	
PakoCorp .27e	58	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ¼
Pamex Fds Inc	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Pandick Press	22	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
ParkOhioInd .50	28	7	7	7	
Parker Drilling	507	23⅞	22⅛	22¼	—1⅜
Paul Rever 1.31e	105	13	12½	12½	— ½
Pauley Petrolm	69	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
PayLessDrug .40	202	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	
Pay N Pak .40	239	13½	11⅛	13½	+1½
Pay n Save .25	256	15⅛	13¼	15	+1¼
PaylessCash .20	346	16½	16	16	— ½
PeachtreeDrs .12	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
PeaveyCo 1	131	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
PeerlessMfg .56b	13	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Penn Corp	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PennVa 1.80a	8	85	84	85	+1
PennEnterp 1.40	17	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Pennz La Tx B	570	3⅛	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	2811	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Penril Corp	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PentairInd s	41	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ⅜
Pepsi CBWsh .40	31	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
PerryDrug Strs	10	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
PetersonH&H .34	516	12½	11½	12¼	— ¼
Petrolite 1.10	60	61½	58½	58½	—3
PettiboneCp .60b	38	18	16½	16½	—1¼
PhysioContrl Cp	88	12½	12	12½	
PiedmtAvia .30e	111	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Pinkertons 1.25	381	31¼	29⅝	30¼	—1
PioneerFood .10	38	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Pioneer HiBred	505	26⅝	26½	25⅝	
Pioner Std El .18	15	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
Pioneer Wstn	69	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Pizza Inn	136	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Planet Oil Min	124	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
PollutnCont Ind	60	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
Polymer Mat .20	23	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
Popell Bros .40	46	4⅛	3⅝	4	
PostCorp .56	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Pott Ind .60	108	25½	24¼	24¼	—1¼
Powers Reg .70	48	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
PrecMetalH .63e	1174	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
Precisn Castpart	2	8¼	8	8	— ¼
PrestoProd .32e	45	9½	8½	23⅛	— ⅜
PrestonTruck .28	41	17¼	16⅛	16¾	— ½
Preway Inc .44		5½	5½	5½	
Prime Inc	100	3	3	3	
PrincetonCh Res	13	5½	5½	5½	
Progressive Cp s	51	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
ProprtTrAm .98e	49	3½	3	3¼	— ¼
PubSvcNCar .96	28	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
Pulaski Furnitur	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Puritan Bennett	193	35	33	35	+ ½
Putnm Duo Cap	94	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20a	39	14	13½	14	+ ½
QuakerChem .80	78	14½	13½	14½	+ ½
QualityInns Int	32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Queen Casual .40	17	9½	9	9¼	— ¼
RLI Corp	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
RPM Inc .16	44	11	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
Radiation Dyn	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Regen Precison	22	3⅝	3	3	
Rainbow Resrcs	165	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc	39	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Rapoca Energy	267	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅜
Ratner Corp .30	7	6	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
Raychem Corp	79	191	187	188	—1
RaymondCp .30b	13	9	8⅛	9	
Real Est Data		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
RltyMtgInv 1.56e	44	8	7⅝	8	
Recognition Eq	661	4½	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
Redactron Corp	68	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅜
Redken Labs	328	18¼	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
Regency Elec .60	1028	25	22⅛	25	+2¾
RelianceUniv .60	16	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Research Fuels	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
ReserveOil Min	125	18¼	15	17½	— ⅛
Reuter Inc	16	3½	3	3	— ¼
Revell Inc .40b	20	6½	6	6	— ½
RexPlastics .15e	38	10	9	9½	— ½
Rexco Ind .40		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Riekes &Son .32	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Ringaround Pds	305	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
RivalMfg 1.40	798	23¼	21¼	23	— ¼
RoadwayExp .30	1186	33⅝	31½	31⅞	—4⅝
Roberts John		3	3	3	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	29	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Rocket Resrch	67	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Rodac Corp	125	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
RogersBros .40	43	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
Rollins Burd .52a	120	17½	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
Rosemount Inc	25	13	11⅛	12	—1
Rospatch Cp .36b	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Rotron Inc .25	28	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
Rouse Co	2040	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
RoweFurn .32b	30	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
RuckerPhar .25e	79	8	7½	7½	— ½
RussellStover .56	143	13	12½	12½	— ½
RykoffSE .40	52	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Ryland Grp .02e	120	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
S&S Corp .04a	61	12½	11	11	—1½
SG Metals A		4⅛	4	4⅛	
Sandgate Corp	3	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
SantaAnita .75p	117	6	5¼	5½	— ½
Saslow DL Co	47	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	19	15½	15	15	— ½
Scherer RP .18	335	11½	10⅝	11	— ⅛
Scholl Inc .52	78	8½	7	7⅛	— ⅜
Schulman .20e	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
Scope Inc	87	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
Scottish Inns Am	286	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
Scotts Liq Gold	53	1½	1½	1½	
Sea Pines	88	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Sea World	283	7	6⅝	7	
Sealed Air	124	8½	7⅝	8	— ½
Seeburg Ind .60b	145	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅞
Selscom Delta	86	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Sensormatic	1333	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Sentry Mfg	28	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ¼
Serv Merchand s	60	8⅛	7½	8	+ ¼
Servicemster .60	121	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
SevenUpCo .72	360	27	26	26½	— ⅜
ShakleeCp .40	54	8	6⅝	7½	— ⅜
Shaldahl Co	120	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
ShellCanLtd .40	27	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
ShippersDisp .36	12	7	6⅛	6⅛	
ShoneyBigB .20	95	10½	10¼	10½	
Shop&Go .10r	9	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Shorewood Corp	26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
Sierra Rarch	15	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
Sigma Intl .20	98	22⅛	21½	22¼	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Sigmaform Cp	20	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
SigmorCp A .80e	74	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
Signetics Cp	408	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
Siliconix Inc	65	3½	3¼	3⅝	
SilverKingMin s	222	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Simpsonind 1	6	10¼	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Skyline Oil	31	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
SnapOnTools .54	277	32½	31¼	32¼	
SolidState Scient	419	14	12	12½	— ½
Sonics Intl	11	16	16	16	
Sonoco Prod .60a	31	14⅛	13¼	14¼	+ ¼
Sonoma Vineyds	159	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅜
SorgPrinting .20	38	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	67	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Source Cap .95e	112	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	84	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
Southn Airwy	117	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
Southn Bancp 1	23	19½	19	19½	+ ½
SouthCalWat 1.08	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Southn Conn Gas	11	19¼	19¼	19½	
Southnind 1a	37	14⅛	13½	13⅝	—1
SouthnUnion Pd	169	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
SouthldPap .40	41	15⅝	14⅛	15½	+1¼
Sthwst Airlines	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Sowst Factories	45	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
SowstGasCp 1	102	8⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅜
Swstn Pet Ch .28	10	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Sthwst Scot Inns	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	17	14½	14	14	— ½
Southwst Leasng	35	1½	1½	1½	
SouwstnDrg .80		12	12	12	
Spacelabs Inc	53	3½	3	3¼	— ¼
Spartan Foods	36	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	— ¼
Spectra Physics	348	11¼	10	10⅝	— ⅜
Spectral Dynam	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
SpeidlNewsp .44	215	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Sta Rite Ind .70	37	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	
Stanadyne .92a	84	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
StdRegistr 1.20a	157	17¼	15⅝	16	— ½
Standun Inc	29	6	5½	5½	— ½
StanleyHome .80	46	10	9	9½	— ½
State Explortn	74	11½	10½	10½	—1
Steak&Ale .05e	311	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Steak n Shak .24	61	8⅞	7⅞	8½	— ⅜
Sterling Strs .20	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
Stewart Info .70	20	5½	4½	4½	—1
StewrtSandwch s	59	4⅝	4	4	
StorageTech s	599	9½	8¼	9⅝	+1
Story Chemical	8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Stratford Texas	16	¾	⅝	¾	
StrawbClth 1.20b	16	19½	18½	19½	+1
SturmRuger .30a	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
SueAnnInc .30	33	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Sullair Corp	91	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
SummitProp .87e	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	89	3⅛	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
Sunstar Foods	41	2⅝	2½	2½	
Superior El .24	112	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Supreme Eq	18	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Survival Tech	104	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Swedlow Inc	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Sycor Inc	29	8½	7½	7½	—1
SynerconCp .40a	23	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	3	2½	2½	2½	
TIME DC	33	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Tampaxinc 1.60a	1239	37¼	35	36½	— ½
Taylor Rent .16	56	16¼	13⅛	14⅛	—1½
Taylor Wine .68	262	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
Technicare Cp	265	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
TecumsPd 1.68a	85	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Tele Comunicat	70	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Telecommun Ind	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ½
Telecredit Inc	73	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Telemed Corp	315	8¼	7⅝	8	— ½
Telescience Inc	61	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Tennant Co .56	290	27	24	26	—1
Tenneco Offshre	657	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
TennecoOffsh un	1	125	124	124	—1
TennNatGas .80	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Terra Resources	49	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
TerrydalRl 1.47e	16	10½	9¾	10	— ½
TexasFst Mtg	64	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
ThalhmrBro .62b	14	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Thermal Power	2	18	18	18	
Thermo Electrn	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Threshold Tech	114	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Tiffany & Co .30	92	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	251	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	539	11½	8	9½	—1½
TonyLama .05e	29	3⅛	3	3⅛	
ToroCo .58	30	10½	10¼	10½	
Toth Aluminum	71	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Towle Mfg .76	42	9	7⅝	8	—1
TranscoCos .80	923	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	— ¼
Transconti Oil	91	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Transocean Oil	48	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Tremcoinc .64	9	8½	8	8	— ½
Tri Chem .16	28	10	9¼	9⅛	— ⅜
Triangle Corp	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Triton O&G	432	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
TropixTogs s	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
TwinDiscClu 1.30	10	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
Tymshare Inc	519	10⅝	9½	10⅝	+ ⅞
Tyson Foods	39	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	27	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
UB Finl .52	22	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
UNA Corp .18a	77	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
UnCapital Cp	155	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
Union Planter	54	11	9⅛	9⅝	—1¼
UnionSplCp 1	21	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1
UnitArtThea .20a	13	9	8¾		
Unit Cable Telev	254	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ¼
UnitKenoMin 1e	98	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
US Sugar 2a	40	54	52	52½	—1½
US Surgical Cp	99	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
US TruckLin .80	112	11½	10½	10½	—1
UnitopCo .50	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
UnivFoods 1.10	20	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Univ Gas&Oil	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
UnivInstrml .12a	57	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ⅜
University Patent	114	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
UpprPenPw 1.72	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Ulils nds Cp	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
all Assoc	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Valleylab Inc	88	8⅝	7½	8½	+1
Valmont Ind	332	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
VanDyk Resrch	91	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
VanSchaack .28	63	5	4⅝	5	
Vance Sanders	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Vaughn Jack .32	26	22½	20½	22	+1½
Velcroind .60	183	6¼	5⅝	6	— ⅛
VeloBind Inc	110	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
VentronCp .44	56	21½	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
Victoria Stations	193	11⅛	10¼	11¼	— ⅛
Viking Ind	23	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Va Chemical .80	2	19½	18½	19½	+1
Va Intl	46	12½	12	12½	
VisualGraphics s	18	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Visual Science s	128	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
Volume Shoe .34	106	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
WD 40 Co .80	44	12	10¼	10½	—1½
WadswthPb .10e	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
Waldbaum s	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Walker Color	38	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Walls Ind .28	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WaltJimIn 1.40a	8	5½	5½	5½	
WalterJimInv un	5	5½	5½	5½	
Wangco Inc	96	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
Warner El .70	14	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Warner Natl Cp	11	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
WashgtnGrp .25r	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
WashNatGs 1.08	65	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Wash Scientif	3	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Water Assoc .05e	35	18½	17½	17½	— ¼
WausauPapr .60	4	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman nd .06	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Weatherford Int	165	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ½
Webb Co .60	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Webb Resrcs	62	6½	6	6	— ⅛
Weco Developmt	51	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
Weeden Co	181	9¼	7⅛	7⅛	—1½
WeightWatc .20a	453	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
WeingartenJ .40e	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	45	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ¼
Welltech Inc	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Welsbach Corp	76	4½	3½	3¾	— ⅜
WestCo .13	24	7	6⅞	7	
Westcoast Pet Lt	65	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Westn Digital	75	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	— ½
WestnGear .30	79	6	5⅝	6	+ ½
WstnKyGas 1.32	1	13	12½	13	+ ½
Wstn MarEl .30e	17	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—1
WestnMtg Inv	20	2½	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
WestnOil Shale	67	2½	1⅞	1⅞	— ½
WestmdCoal 1.20	1149	44⅜	39½	41	—3½
Wetterauinc .60	97	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
White Shield	271	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
WienAirAlaska	392	6½	5½	6⅛	+ ⅞
Wiley &Sons .60		10½	10	10	— ½
Willamette .72b	57	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
WilliamsW .60a	4	14½	14½	14½	
Wilson HJ	29	8½	8	8½	
Wincorp .30	57	6	5⅝	6	
Winns Stores .55	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
WinterJack .50	136	8½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
WinterParkTl .32	236	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
WisCentrtug .40a		11	11	11	
WiscPowLt 1.52	139	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
WiscRlEst .43e	59	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
Wiser Oil 3.10e	12	45	44½	44½	— ½
Wix Corp .28b	37	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
WolohanLum .10	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
WolverPent .44a	20	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Woodhed Dan .24	12	7	7	7	
WoodwLoth 1.19	31	14¼	14⅛	14½	— ¼
Worthng Blochm	11	7½	7	7½	+ ½
Worthingtn Ind	82	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Wright WE .18	36	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
WyomingNat .80	2	11½	11½	11½	
Xomox Corp .20	180	13¼	13	13¼	
YellowFrtSys .36	889	24	22¾	23	—1
Younker Br 1.20a	7	14	14	14	
ZionsUtahBn .80	37	14½	13½	13½	—1

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .30e	1067	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
Anglo AG 3.12e	831	59⅛	54¼	54¼	—2¼
Bayer AG 2.30e	98	57	54⅝	57	+3¼
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	1083	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Botswana Rst	33	1	⅞	⅞	
BrokenHillP .33h	35	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
BufelsfiGld 2.24e	220	30¼	27½	27½	— ¾
Burmah Oil .28e	1080	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜
Canoninc .43e	1	18¼	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
Dai El Inc	36	9½	6⅛	8½	—3½
DeBeersMin .29e	321	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
DresdnrBk 2.42e	7	101	97	101	+4½
Fisons Lt d	913	7	6½	7	+ ½
FreeSt GM 3.80e	941	40½	37	37⅛	— ⅛
FujiPhotoF .21e	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	301	55⅛	50¼	52½	+2¼
HitachiLtd 1.46e	24	46½	43	46½	+6½
HondaMotor .52r	73	42½	39¼	42½	+5
IDB Bkhldg .40h	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
IEM SA .40e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Kansal EP 1.37r	2	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅞
KloofGoldM .92e	1304	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
MineralRes .57e	225	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
NipponElec .49e	54	17¼	15⅛	17½	+2
PalabaMng 1.47e	24	11⅛	11½	11½	
Philips Gloelpn	672	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅝
PotgietsPlat .76e	37	6	5½	5½	— ½
Pres B GM 3e	573	37⅞	34	34⅞	—1½
PresStyn G 1.64e	720	32¼	28⅞	29	—1¼
RankOrgan .11e	7384	q	3½	4½	+ ⅛
StHelena G 2.82e	271	48½	46	46½	+ ⅛
ShiseidADR .33e		34¼	33½	34¼	+1½
TelefDeMex .79e	79	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
TelefonDeMex B		7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
TokioMarF .88b	97	96½	94	94	+6
TokyoShibEl .90a	4	21¼	19½	21¼	+2
ToyotaMot .21r	18	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
UnionCpLWTD	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vaal Reefs 2.85e	1072	47½	42	42½	—2½
Welkom GM .66e	657	7¼	6⅝	6½	— ⅝
WestDrleIG 5.87e	757	70⅞	63⅞	64⅝	—4⅞
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	810	31⅝	27⅛	28⅛	—1⅝
Wn Holding 5.46e	401	52¼	48⅛	49½	+1½

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 7⅝s96	2	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	-⅛
AbbtLab 6¼s93	8	82	82	82	+1½
Abex Cp 8¾s77	115	101⅞	100	101	-⅛
AddrMlt 9⅞s95	339	68	65⅝	65⅝	-2⅝
AirRed cv3⅞s87	7	62	62	62	
AlaBncp 10½s99	61	104	103½	103½	-½
AlaPw 9¾s04	57	101½	100	100	-1⅛
AlaPow 9s2000	15	96	95⅝	95⅝	-2⅝
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	60	94	91½	91½	-⅜
AlaPw 8½s2001	37	98	90	90	
AlaPw 7¾s2002	10	85	85	85	+6
Alaskin cv6s96	93	75½	71½	75	+2
Alexnd cv5½s96	20	44½	42¼	42¼	-4⅛
AlisnMfg 8¾s79	35	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
AlleghL cv4s81	31	75½	75	75	-½
AllnG cv11½s94	54	80½	77¼	80½	+3⅝
AlliedPd 7s84	35	75	75	75	
AlldSt cv4½s81	35	83	83	83	+1
AlldSt cv4½s92	119	62½	60	62½	+1½
Alld Su cv5¼s87	42	45¾	45	45⅛	-⅞
Alcoa 9s95	46	103	102	103	+¾
Alcoa 7.45s96	15	88½	88	88½	
Alcoa 6s92	44	81	79⅝	79⅝	-1⅞
Alcoa cv5¼s91	573	88	83¼	83¼	-4¼
Alcoa 4¼s82	11	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+⅛
Alcoa 3s79	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	-⅞
AluCan 9½s95	10	96⅝	96¼	96¼	+1¼
AMAX 9⅝2000	16	101	100⅞	101	-1½
AMAX 8½s84	240	101½	101	101⅛	-⅜
AMAX 88	88				
AMAX 8⅛s96	20	90	88	88	-2
AMAX 8s86	72	93	90¼	93	-3⅞
AMAX 7½s78	155	99½	99⅝	99½	
Amerce cv5s92	26	65	63½	63½	+½
AmAirF cv6s90	38	78½	77	78½	+3⅛
AmAirlin 11s88	71	100	99	100	+¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	8	99⅞	99	99	
AmAirlin 10s89	3	89½	89½	89½	
AAirl cv4¼s92	157	47	45½	46½	-⅜
ABrand 9⅜s79	197	106⅛	105½	106	-2
ABrand 8⅞s75	208	101⅜	100⅛	100⅛	-1
ABrand 5⅝s92	1	80½	80½	80½	-½
ABrand 4⅝s90	5	62	62	62	-1
AmCan 6s97	10	75	75	75	
ACenM cv6¾s91	9	33⅛	32	32	-1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AmCyan 7⅜01	58	91	90	90	+¾
AExpCr 9½s82	35	104	102	104	+2¼
AExpCr 6½s77	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+⅛
AForPw 5s2030	44	47	45	45	
AmForP 4.8s87	32	56½	54½	56½	
AGenIns 6½s94	35	104	101	104	+1½
AHoist cv5½s93	22	64⅛	63	64	
AHoist cv4¾s92	28	72½	70	72½	+4
A Hosp cv5⅜s99	241	114	107	114	+4
AmInv 9½s76	59	94½	91⅞	94	+1½
AMFd cv4¼s81	18	75½	74⅛	75½	+1⅝
A Medcp 9½s98	20	65	65	65	+3
AMedcp cv5s97	153	42	38½	41	+2½
AmMot cv6s88	250	60	57½	58½	-1½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	24	63¾	63⅝	63⅝	+⅛
AmStrs 9⅝s90	24	102½	100½	102½	+1
AmSug 5.30s93	11	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+½
ASug 5.30s93r	20	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
ATT 8.80s2005	1065	103¼	101⅝	102⅛	-⅞
ATT 8⅝2000xw	2062	103⅝	102	102⅛	-⅜
ATT 8.70s2002	699	102½	100	101½	-¾
AT&T 8⅝s07	702	102	100½	101	-⅞
AT&T 7⅜s82	835	101½	100¼	101	-⅜
AT&T 7.75s77	358	102⅞	101½	102	-1
AT&T 7⅛s03	192	89	86⅞	88	-¼
AT&T 7s2001	351	87½	85⅜	86⅛	-1¼
AT&T 6¾s79	368	97⅝	97	97⅛	-⅛
AT&T 4⅞s85	179	77½	76⅛	77⅝	+⅞
AT&T 4⅜s85r	37	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	
AT&T 3⅞s90	114	64½	63	64	-⅜
AT&T 3¼s84	96	71	70	70¾	+½
AT&T 2⅞s87	12	61½	61½	61½	-1⅜
AT&T 2¾s75	256	98¼	98	98	-¼
AT&T 2¾s80	178	80½	78⅝	80	-⅛
AT&T 2⅞s88	55	75	74	75	+2
AT&T 2⅝s86	257	62⅝	61	61	-1
Amfac cv5¼s94	41	69	68½	69	+1½
Ampex cv5½s94	261	43⅛	41¼	42½	-1
Anheusr 6s92	36	82	80⅝	82	+¼
Anheu 5.45s91	8	76½	76½	76½	
ApcoOil 5¾s81	5	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	156	60½	59	60	-⅜
APL cv5¼s88	40	69	66¼	69	+1½
AppalPow 9s75	55	100⅛	100	100	-1
AppalP 8⅛s76	135	101½	100½	101	
Appal P 7⅛s79	8	95	95	95	-¾
ARASv cv4⅝s96	16	72	71½	71½	-½

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ArcoPip 8.7s81	224	103½	102½	103½	
ArcoPip 8s82	219	100⅝	100	100⅛	
Armco 8.70s95	19	97⅛	95½	95½	-½
Arister 9½s89	55	85⅜	82	83⅜	-2
ArizPSv 8.5s75	27	100	100	100	-½
ArizPS 7.45s02	11	79	77	77	
ArlenRl cv5s86	5	36	35	35	-3
Armco 8.25s75	104	101	100½	100½	-⅜
Armco 5.90s92	10	73	73	73	-1
Armco 4½s86	7	72¼	72¼	72¼	+3¼
Armour 5s84	21	65½	63½	63½	-2
Armr cv4½s83	3	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+5⅛
ArmCk 8.45s84	66	104	103	104	+½
ArmR cv4½s87	46	55⅛	53¼	53¾	-½
AshlO cv4¾s93	82	64	62⅛	63⅛	+1¼
AssoCp 9⅝s90	23	92¼	92	92	
AssoCp 8⅛s77	132	100	98⅞	99½	-⅛
AssoInv 7⅝s88	18	72¾	70	72¼	+2¼
AssoInv 5⅜s77	15	97¼	96⅞	97⅛	+¼
AssoInv 5⅛s79	36	81⅛	78⅞	81⅛	+⅛
AssoInv 4⅝s85	168	60	58	60	+3
AssoInv 4½s76	73	95	94⅝	95	
AtchT&SF 4s95	28	56⅜	55⅜	56	+⅞
AtchTSF 4s95r	1	58	58	58	
Atchison 4s95st	4	52½	52½	52½	+3½
AtlcoM 6¾s82	75	52	51⅛	51⅝	-⅜
AtRch 8⅝s2000	33	100½	100¼	100½	-2
AtlRich 7s76	167	100⅛	100	100⅛	+¼
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	21	72	72	72	+¼
ATO cv4⅜s87	46	50	49⅛	50	
AvcoCp 7½s93	111	53	51	51	-1½
AvcoC cv5½s93	132	41	39	40	
Avco Fin 9½s80	34	102½	102½	102½	
AvcoFin 9¼s89	19	99	98	99	
AvcoFin 7⅜s97	20	72	71	72	
AvcoFin 9½s90	3	93	93	93	
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	99	101	100	100	
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	2	76	76	76	
AveryPd 9½s81	13	103⅛	103	103	+½
BaltGE 10⅝s83	10	109⅛	109	109⅛	-½
BaltGE 10s82	139	109½	107¼	108⅞	+⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Balt GE 8⅛s75	64	100⅞	100½	100⅞	
BaltGE 4s93	2	53	53	53	-⅜
B&O 11s77	48	107½	106⅝	107	+¾
B&O cv5¼s97	37	105½	104	105½	-4½
B&O cv4½s10f	22	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+1⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	25	45	45	45	
B&O 4½s95	2	44½	44½	44½	
B&O 4s80	7	75½	73¼	73⅝	+1¼
BangP cv8½s94	19	60	58⅛	60	+1⅝
BangP 5¾s92	7	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	-2⅛
Bk Cal cv6½s96	89	70	69	69½	+1½
Bk NY cv6¼s94	130	88	87	87	
Bankam 7⅞s03	5	87⅜	87¼	87¼	+⅛
BankTr 8⅛s99	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	-¼
Barnet cv8½s98	10	37	37	37	-2
Bax Lb cv4⅜s90	74	115	111	115	
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	92	114⅝	112	114⅝	-1⅜
BaxtLab cv4s87	8	239	239	239	+16
Beau cv4¼s90A	27	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	-¼
Beaunt cv4½s90	28	61	60	60	+3½
Becton cv5s89	74	81	80	80	-1
Becton cv4⅛s88	75	91	89	91	+3
Beech cv4⅛s93	52	54	53	53	
Belco cv4⅝s88	62	58⅛	56	58½	+2½
Belden cv8s90	21	89	88	88	-2
BellTPa 9⅝s14	102	107½	106	106⅝	-1⅛
BellTPa 8⅝s06	61	102¼	100	100	-2¼
BellTPa 7⅛s12	1	83	83	83	-4½
BellTPa 7s80	11	97¼	97⅛	97¼	+⅜
BenefCp 9⅜s79	40	106	105½	105½	-½
Benef 9⅝s75-78	65	104¼	102⅛	102⅛	-2⅛
BenefCp 8½s76	25	102⅛	102	102⅛	+1
BenefCp 7⅞s02	5	83	83	83	+2
Benef 7.45s2000	17	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+1⅜
BenefCp 6⅜s77	21	97½	97¼	97½	
BenfFin 4⅜s81	24	84	82¼	82¼	-½
Berkey cv5¾s86	5	45	45	45	-¼
Beth StI 9s2000	27	104½	104	104⅛	+1⅛
Beth StI 6⅞s99	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+⅛
BethSt 5.40s92	7	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	-½
BethStl 4½s90	19	68¼	67	67⅝	-⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BethStl 3¼s80	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	+⅞
BethStl 3s79	10	84⅛	83	83	
BlackD 8.45s85	290	102⅛	101	101⅝	-½
BobieB cv5¼s81	12	51¼	51	51	+½
BoisCas 10s75	152	101	100½	101	+¼
Borden 8⅜s04	20	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	-⅛
BorgW 5½s92	10	76	74½	76	+1⅜
BorgWAc 9⅞s75	33	101⅛	100⅛	101	
viB&Me 6s70f	33	64	63	63⅛	
viBosM 4½s70f	122	27	26¼	26½	-¼
BosEd 12¾s79	176	107⅞	105⅝	106⅝	+½
Braniff 11½s87	19	100⅛	100	100⅛	
BrkUnG 8⅝s99	19	92	90⅛	91	+1
BrwnGp 6½s78	15	93	92½	92½	+¼
Bruns cv4½s81	12	72	72	72	+1½
Budd cv5⅞s94	50	62	60	61	
Bulova cv6s90	15	39	38½	39	-1
Burl In cv5s91	129	72	71	71⅛	+1⅝
BurlNor 8.4s99	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	-⅛
BurlNor 8⅛s96	14	97½	97⅛	97⅛	-⅛
BurlNo cv5⅜s82	218	90	88	90	+¼
Burroughs 9s75	129	100⅛	100	100⅛	+⅛
CabCabF 8½s81	77	53	50	50⅛	-2⅛
CaesrW 12½s90	179	75⅛	73	73⅛	-2⅛
CanPac 4sperp	72	45½	44	45	+½
CaroPwL 7⅞s	28	83½	83	83½	+1⅛
CarTT 9⅛s2000	5	100⅛	100	100	-⅛
CarTT cv5⅜s88	1	77	77	77	
Carier cv5½s89	112	65	63	65	+1
vjCarlb 4s81f	7	14½	14½	14½	+1⅛
CastCk cv5⅞s94	19	72¼	72	72	+⅜
CaterpT 8⅛s99	28	104	102⅞	104	+1⅞
CaterT 8.60s99	13	103½	101½	101½	-½
CaterpT 8⅜s82	96	105	102¾	103	-1⅞
CaterT 5⅛s86	10	70½	70½	70½	-2
CaterTr 5s77	6	96	95½	96	+½
Celanes cv4s90	124	54⅞	53½	54	+⅜
Cencoin cv5s96	373	45	40	41½	-4¼
Cenco cv4⅝s87	118	41½	35	35⅛	-7⅛
CenGa 4½s20f	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	-⅛
CenHG cv5¼s78	12	91⅛	90½	91	+1⅜
vjCRNJ 3¼s87f	38	22½	21½	22¼	+1¼
CenTel 9⅛s95	32	100¼	100	100	
CenTUt 8.1s96	5	83	83	83	-⅛
Cessna cv3⅞s92	10	57⅝	57	57	-1½
Champ cv4½s84	6	70	70	70	-1
Chart NY 7s79	87	94	93⅝	94	
Chas B cv4⅞s93	284	71½	67	69½	-2½
ChaseCp 9.7s99	1527	100	99½	100	+¼
Chas C cv6½s96	310	81	76¼	80	-½
ChseMtg 7⅛s78	200	63	50	52	-11
Chse Mtg 7⅛s83	146	45	42⅛	42½	-1⅝
ChasM cv6⅝s96	175	39	33	35	-4
ChasM cv6⅛s90	5	56	56	56	+⅛
Chelse cv10s99	35	77	77	77	
Chemetrn 9s94	70	96	95⅛	95½	+1½
ChmNY 7.80s82	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+1
ChmNY 6⅝80	5	92½	92½	92½	+½
ChesOh 4½s92	16	61	58½	61	+2½
ChesOh 3½s96D	3	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+4⅝
ChesOh 3½s96E	13	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ChePoMd 8⅝s09	27	101½	100	101½	-⅜
ChePoMd 7¼s12	1	85	85	85	-¼
ChPotVa 8⅝s09	53	100½	98	98	-1
ChPotVa 6½s78	10	95	95	95	+1⅜
ChPoWas 7⅝s13	10	89½	89½	89½	
ChB&Q 3⅜s85	2	84½	84½	84½	+½
vjChiErie 5s82f	9	25½	25½	25½	
ChiGW 4½s38f	13	40	37	37	-5½
ChiIndL 4s83f	15	62	60	62	+2½
CMStPP 5s55f	334	16	15	15⅛	+⅜
CMSP 4s94	42	38½	37⅛	37⅛	-½
ChiRIP 5¼s83	40	44½	44½	44½	+1½
ChiTH ref94	6	30	30	30	+1½
ChrisCft cv6s89	47	45	44	44	-1
Chryslr 8⅞s95	188	69⅞	68⅛	69	+¼
Chryslr 8⅛s75	2	99½	99½	99½	
Chrysler 8s98	330	61⅞	60½	61	-½
ChrysFin 9s76	288	98⅛	95⅛	98⅛	+3
ChryF 8.35s91	6	67½	67	67½	+½
ChryF 7.70s92	15	64	62½	64	+1½
ChryFin 7⅛s86	101	61⅛	60⅛	60⅞	-⅞
ChryFin 7s79	50	82	79½	81⅛	-⅛
CIC Ind 11s75	35	100½	100⅛	100⅛	-⅛
CIT Fin 8.85s82	59	103⅛	102½	103¼	+⅜
CIT Fin 6⅜s77	83	99	98¼	98¾	+⅜
Citicorp 9.7s89	3362	100	99⅝	99⅞	+⅛
Citicorp 6⅛s79	50	94½	93	93½	-1½
CitsSvc 7.65s01	15	85⅛	84⅞	85	+½
CitSv 6⅛s99xw	43	78½	77½	78½	-½
CitiesSvc 6¼s97	28	73⅛	73	73	
Cities Svc 3s77	53	93½	92	93½	+1
CityInv 8⅛s91	52	63	62¼	63	
City Invst 8s91	25	63⅞	62	62½	+½
City In cv7½s90	92	65⅛	63	63	-3
ClarkEq 9s82	10	101½	101½	101½	
ClrkECr 10¼s79	52	105⅛	105	105½	-¼
ClrkECr 8.8s76	98	103	101⅛	101¼	-⅜
CCC&SL 5s97f	9	24	24	24	+1⅞
CCC&SL 4½s77f	12	10⅛	10½	10½	-½
CCC&SL 4s93f	2	25	25	25	+2⅝
CCCWM 4s91f	5	20	20	20	
levEl 9⅛s09	66	103⅞	102½	102½	+¼
ClevElIll 9s75	94	101¼	100⅛	101	+⅜
ClevElll 8⅝s05	16	101	99⅞	100	-1⅝
ClevElll 7⅛s90	38	89½	80	87	-1
Cluett cv4⅛s94	2	53½	53½	53½	-1⅛
CMI In cv4¾s92	226	40½	38⅜	40	-1
CNA Finl 8⅛s95	117	70	68	68	-2
CoastSIG 7¾s91	19	75⅛	75½	75⅛	+¼
ColuGas 9⅞s99	40	104⅛	102⅞	103¼	-1½
ColuGas 9⅝s89	32	103	102⅛	102⅛	-⅜
ColuGas 9½s95	19	102½	102⅛	102⅛	+⅜
ColumGas 9s94	53	101⅛	98	98	-2
ColuGas 8⅞s95	20	98	97	97	+2⅛
ColuGas 8⅝s95	10	94½	92½	94¼	+1⅜
ColuGas 8¼s96	18	91	91	91	
ColuGas 7½s98	14	87	87	87	+7½
ColumGas 5s82	17	78	76¼	78	+1
ColuGas 4⅜s81	12	79	79	79	+¾
ColuGas 4¾s81	5	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	-1⅞
ColuGas 3⅞s81	12	79⅜	78	79⅜	+1⅝
ColuGas 3½s79	58	85⅛	82	82	-⅜
ColuGas 3s75A	3	98½	97 11-16	98½	+1 9-32
ColPict cv5⅛s94	141	50½	43	48½	+4
ColPict cv4⅝s87	14	45	40	44	+4
ColuSOE 11s83	85	106	105	106	
ColuSOE 9s75	11	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	-⅛
ColuSOE 8s76	16	100½	99⅛	99⅛	-¾
ColSOE 4½s87	4	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	-6⅛
ColwMt 8.20s80	5	45	45	45	
ComlCr 8⅛s91	16	92	92	92	+4
ComlCr 8s81	16	92	92	92	
ComlCr 7⅞s78	106	99	96⅛	97⅛	-1
ComlCr 7⅜s92	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	-3¼
ComlCr 7s79	19	95⅛	93⅛	95½	+3¼
ComlCr 6⅞s77	18	98½	97	98½	+½
ComlCr 6⅝s79	44	93	91⅛	92	-1
ComSo cv4⅛s91	89	65⅞	63¼	63⅛	-1⅞

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
CommwEd 9⅞s9	134	105½	104⅛	105½	+1½
CommwEd 8s75	64	101	100⅞	100⅛	-⅜
CommwEd 8s03	13	91½	91½	91½	
CommwEd 7⅜s76	88	101⅛	100	100	-1
CommwEd 7⅛s78	23	99⅛	99	99⅛	+2⅛
CommwEd 3s77	32	93	92	92⅞	+⅞
Com O cv4¼s92	253	46½	43	46	+2
CompSc cv6s94	394	41½	40	41½	+¼
ConnM cv6s90	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	-½
Conp M cv6s96	85	58	57	57	-1
ConEd 9⅝2000	508	81¼	78⅛	80	-1⅛
ConEdis 9⅛s04	262	78⅛	76	76½	-1½
ConEd 8.40s03	119	72½	70½	70½	-1
ConEd 7.90s01	73	68	67	67½	+⅞
ConEd 7.90s02	155	69	66	67	-½
ConEdis 7⅞s03	441	66½	63¼	64⅞	-1⅛
ConEdis 5s87	38	56½	55	55	
ConEdis 5s90	30	52½	51	51	
ConEdis 4⅝s90	8	50	48⅛	49½	+1⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	72	48⅛	47½	47½	-⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s92	119	48½	47	47	
ConEdis 4⅝s91	22	46½	46	46	-1¼
ConEd 4⅝s92V	64	45⅛	43½	44	+½
ConE 4⅝s92W	8	44	43½	43½	-2½
ConEdis 4⅜s86	29	53	51	51½	-1½
ConEd 4⅜s86r	10	53	53	53	
ConEdis 4s88	22	48⅛	47	47	-½
ConEdis 3⅝s85	13	49⅛	47	49½	+¼
ConEdis 3⅜s84	20	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+¼
ConEdis 3⅜s85	22	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+¼
ConEdis 3¼s81	19	62½	60⅛	60⅛	-2½
ConEdis 3s79	30	76	73½	73½	-3½
ConEdis 3s81	25	63	62	62	-1
ConEdis 2⅞s82	61	59	57⅛	57⅛	+1⅛
ConEdis 2⅜s77	50	86⅜	86½	86⅜	+⅜
CGEBal 2⅞s76	2	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+⅛
CGEBal 2⅜s81	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	-⅛
ConNGas 9s95	37	102½	101	101	-1
ConNG 8⅛s94	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+¼
ConNGas 5s82	5	81	78⅛	81	+2½
ConNG 4⅞s82	4	78⅛	78½	78½	+⅜
ConNG 4⅝s83	10	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+5⅛
ConNG 4⅝s86	4	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ConPw 11⅛s94	122	104½	103	103	-1¼
ConPw 11⅛s82	197	105	104	104¼	-⅜
ConPw 8⅛s76	124	101⅛	100⅛	101	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	37	82⅛	81	82⅛	-1⅛
ConsP 8⅝s2003	81	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛	+2⅛
ConsP 8⅛s2001	18	78	77	78	
ConPw 7⅛s99	15	75	72½	73	
ConP 7⅛02Jun	56	72	71½	71½	-½
ConP 7⅛02Oct	5	72	72	72	+⅛
ConPw 6⅞s98	11	62¼	62¼	62⅛	-4⅛
ConPw 6⅝s98	10	63¾	63¾	63¾	+½
ConPw 5⅞s96	140	57	55⅛	55⅛	-2⅛
ConPw 4⅝s89	2	55	55	55	
ConPw 4⅝s91	16	54	54	54	+2⅞
ConPw 4⅝s88	2	54	54	54	+⅞
ConPw 2⅞s75	24	98	97½	98	+½
ConAir cv3½s92	27	39	37⅛	38½	-½
ContCan 8½s90	213	100	99	99	-1
ContIllCp 10s89	339	101¾	101¼	101⅛	-⅛
ContIllCp 6⅝s79	66	94½	92½	92½	-1⅛
ContMt cv6¼s90	252	22	20	20½	-1½
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	68	101⅜	100⅜	101½	+⅜
ContDat 5½s87	7	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+⅜
CoopL cv7½s91	36	67½	67⅛	67⅛	
CoopL cv4½s92	31	41	40	40	
CopwSll cv5s79	8	95	95	95	-3⅞
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+2½
CorngG 8.65s80	64	103½	103½	103½	-½
CousInM 6.5s82	102	28½	27	28	+1
Crane Co 7s93	5	82	81⅞	82	
CraneCo 7s94	75	78⅜	74⅛	76	-2⅛
CraneCo 6½s92	5	84½	84½	84½	-½
Crane cv5s93	158	158⅛	147	158	-½
CredFin 9⅛s75	10	99½	99½	99½	-½
Cresct cv5½s80	11	64⅛	63½	64⅛	+3⅛
CrockN 10s94	281	102⅛	101⅛	102	
CrocN cv5¼s96	44	67½	65	65	-3
CrwnZ 8⅝2000	26	101½	97½	97½	-2⅛
CyprusM 8⅛s85	10	102	101½	101⅛	+⅛
Dana 7.30s96	50	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+¾
Dartln cv4¼s97	59	78	76½	77	+3
Dayco cv6¼s96	142	67¼	61	61	-6¼
Dayco cv6s94	48	61⅞	55⅞	57	-4½
Dayco cv5⅛s94	9	58	58	58	
Daylin 8.35s77	10	50	50	50	-48
DayPLt 10⅛s81	19	105	104½	105	
DeereCr 9⅛s75	93	102	101	101	-½
DeereCr 8⅛s82	24	103	102¼	102½	+¼
vjDelLW 5s73f	11	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅜
DelmPL 9⅜s83	94	101½	100½	101½	+⅛
DelMo cv5¼s94	70	78½	76⅛	76⅛	-2⅛
D&RG 4½s2018	10	61	61	61	
DSaltL 3s-4s93	3	74½	74½	74½	
DetEd 12¾s82	178	110	108⅛	110	+¾
DetEd 12½s79	110	109¼	107⅞	108	-1
DetEd 9⅝04AA	107	94½	92⅞	92⅞	-1⅛
DetE 9.15s2000	42	85¼	82	82⅛	-2⅛
Det Edis 9s99	10	87	85	85	-1
DetEdis 8⅛s01	64	77⅛	75	75⅛	-⅞
DetEdis 7⅛s03	5	70	70	70	+3
DetEdis 7⅝s01	40	71½	71	71½	+1½
DetEdis 7s76	81	98½	98	98⅛	+1⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	5	62	62	62	
DetEdis 6s96	46	58⅛	57⅛	58	-1½
DetEd 3⅛s80	10	72	72	72	+1
DetEd 2⅞s84	4	53	53	53	
DetEd 2⅝s82	6	62	62	62	
DiGior cv5¼s93	24	51	50	51	
Dillngh cv9⅝s99	9	83½	83½	83½	+2½
Dillngh cv5½s94	16	56	54½	55½	+1
Diverln 9⅜s91	53	61⅞	60	60	
Divrln cv5⅞s93	8	48	46⅞	46⅞	-1⅛
Dow 8.90s2000	51	102½	102	102	-½
Dow 8.75s2000	48	102½	100	102	-1
DowCh 7.75s99	61	95	92½	95	+3
DowCh 7⅜s03	15	91½	91½	91½	-1
DPF cv5½s87	21	53	53	53	
duPont 8.45s04	121	103⅛	101⅛	102	
duPont 8s81	278	103¼	102	103	-⅛
DukePw 13s79	143	113	111¼	112½	
DukePw 9⅜s04	193	102½	100⅛	100⅛	-⅛
DukePw 9⅛s05	12	99½	99½	99½	
DukePw 8⅛s03	55	87⅛	86¼	87⅛	+⅜
DukePw 7⅞s02	71	83¼	83¼	83¼	+¼
DukePw 7⅛s02	5	82½	82½	82½	-½
DukePw 7⅛s01	17	80	79	80	-1
Duplan cv5⅛s94	25	28½	26⅛	26½	-⅞
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	20	102½	101	101	-1¼
EastAL cv5s92	203	40⅛	38	39	-1
EastA cv4⅜s93	196	39	37	39	
Eaton 7.60s96	6	86	86	86	
EG&G cv3½s87	18	58	55	55	-3
ElPa cv8½s95A	77	98¼	97½	98½	-½
ElPaso cv8⅛s95	7	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
ElPas cv6s93A	42	75⅜	73½	73½	-2
ElPaso cv6s93	2	74½	74½	74½	-⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Enghd cv5¼s97	173	80½	78½	80½	+2
EquitGs 9⅛s95	14	101⅛	100	100	-⅛
Equit Gas 9s96	6	91⅛	91	91	+1
EquitL cv6¼s90	3	66½	66½	66½	+1½
vjErie 5s2020f	36	5¼	4½	5¼	+1
vjErie 5s20f rg	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
vjErie 3⅛s90f	46	12	11½	11½	+½
vjErie 3⅛s2000f	20	11½	11	11½	+¼
Essexint 9⅛s75	50	100	99⅛	99⅛	-⅛
Essex cv5⅞s96	8	77½	77½	77½	
Esterl cv6¼s95	25	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+2⅛
Evans cv6¼s94	328	45	43	44	-½
Exxon 6½s98	54	85⅜	84¼	85⅜	+1⅛
Exxon 6s97	93	81	79½	80⅛	+1
ExxnPipe 9s04	159	105	104	104	-½
Fairch cv4⅞s92	21	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+⅜
FamlyFin 5s81	11	62½	62	62	-½
FamFin 4⅞s90	28	40⅛	40	40	-½
Farah cv5s94	14	45	45	45	-2⅛
Fedders 8⅛s94	106	59⅞	56	57½	-2⅛
Fedders cv5s96	193	41⅛	39	39	-2
FdNMt cv4⅜s96	876	93⅛	85	85⅛	-8⅛
FdPac cv5½s87	142	112	103	111	+⅛
FedDSt 8⅜s95	20	99	99	99	+1
Fibrbd cv6⅞s98	55	76	75	76	+1
Fibrbd cv4⅜s93	5	53½	53⅛	53⅛	-½
Fisan 10⅛s90	70	102	101⅛	102	+⅛
Firestne 9⅛s04	15	104	104	104	+½
Firestne 8⅛s83	71	104⅛	102⅛	103⅛	+⅛
FstBkSys 6¾s79	11	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	-⅛
FstChiCp 6¾s80	2	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+⅛
FstChiCp 6⅛s78	34	95⅛	93⅛	95	+1
FstComBk 7¾s	1	70	70	70	-1⅛
FstMt 9s75-78	62	63	58	61	-2
FstMtge 8⅛s77	108	46	41⅛	44	-4
FstMtg cv6⅜s85	10	34½	32½	34½	+2
FstNBos 7.45s81	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+2⅛
FstNBos 6⅛s96	25	93⅛	93	93⅛	+⅛
FstNStB 7.2s77	17	92½	92	92	
Fst Pen cv7s93	29	67½	66	66½	-1
FstSec 10⅛s99	140	103½	102⅛	103⅛	-½
FstUnR cv7½s91	6	71½	70½	70½	
FstWisc 8¼s96	1	79½	79½	79½	+1¼
FWisNB 6.8s80	25	81	81	81	-½
Fischb cv4¼s97	10	65½	65½	65½	-1¼
FishFd cv5½s94	15	78½	78¼	78½	+2
FlexiV cv4½s97	9	60½	59⅛	60½	+1½
FlaECst 5s2011	10	57	57	57	
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	278	107	105½	106½	+½
FlaPLt 8⅛s83	139	103¼	102	103¼	+1¼
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	177	100⅛	100	100⅛	+⅛
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	7	100	100	100	+½
FMC 9⅛s2000	15	104	104	104	
FMC cv4¼s92	58	59⅛	58	58⅛	-1¼
FoodFair 8⅛s96	3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+2⅛
FoodFair 4s79	43	73	72	73	+2
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	30	104	101	101	-2¼
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	95	99	98	98	-2⅛
FordMt 7.40s80	202	99⅛	99	99½	-⅜
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	199	101	100	100⅛	+⅛
FordMt 6⅛s79	14	96⅛	95	95	-1⅛
FordCrd 9⅛s81	67	106	105	105½	-1
FordC 8⅛Apr	20	100	100	100	-⅜
FordCr 8⅛Nov	90	100	99	99	-1
FordCrd 8⅛s75	195	100⅛	99⅛	100	+¼
FordCrd 8.7s99	5	97	97	97	
FordCrd 8⅛s91	66	95	93⅛	94	-1
FordCrd 8⅛s76	200	101⅛	101	101⅛	+1
FordCrd 8⅛s82	24	101	101	101	+⅛
FordCrd 7⅛s79	25	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+½
FordCrd 7s80	50	96½	96⅛	96⅛	
FordCrd 6⅞s78	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
FordCr cv4⅞s98	300	62⅛	61½	62½	-½
FordCr cv4½s96	65	58	57	57⅛	-¼
ForeDal 4⅞s80	31	77½	75⅛	75⅛	-4⅛
FoMcK cv6s94	70	72½	71¾	72	
Frueht cv5⅛s94	116	62½	61	61	-1½
FruehF 7.60s84	25	83½	82½	83½	+3½
FruehF 7.50s78	35	97⅛	97	97	-1
FruehFin 7s79	5	90⅛	90½	90½	+1
Fuqua 9⅛s98	122	71	67	67	-3
Fuqualnd 7s88	10	58	55	55	-6
GACCp cv5⅛s94	105	29½	27½	27½	-2¼
GAC PCr 12s75	422	95	93½	94½	+⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	112	77	75	75	-½
GnATr cv5½s99	49	77¼	76½	76½	+⅜
GenElec 6½s04	60	103½	102½	102½	-1¼
GenElec 7½s96	53	95⅛	90⅛	92⅛	-2⅛
GenElec 6⅝s79	56	97⅛	97⅛	97¼	
GenEl 5.30s92	121	78½	77½	77½	-½
GenElec 3½s76	95	97	96½	97	+½
GnElCr 8⅞s82	69	104½	104½	104½	-½
GnElCr 8.6s85	232	103	101⅛	102½	-½
GnElCr 8⅛s76	85	102⅛	102	102½	+¼
GnElCr 7⅛s78	168	100	99	100	+½
GenElCre 7s80	6	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
GnElCr 7s79	50	97½	96⅛	97½	+½
GnElCr 6⅛s77	12	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	-½
GenFds 8⅛s90	92	104	103⅛	104	+⅛
GenFds 8⅛s75	382	100⅛	100	100⅛	-½
GenFds 7⅛s84	164	100½	99⅛	100⅛	+⅛
G Host cv11s88	29	85	85	85	+5
GenHost 6s90f	3	50	49	50	+1
G Host cv5s88	45	51	49	50½	+3
GenInst cv5s92	185	50½	49	50	
GMotAc 8⅛s99	22	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
GMotAc 8⅛s77	75	103⅛	103	103⅛	-½
GnMotAc 8s93	44	96	94⅛	94⅛	-1⅛
GMotA 7.85s98	4	93	92⅛	92⅛	+1
GMotAc 7⅛s94	36	93½	91⅛	93½	
GMotAc 7⅛s95	3	88	88	88	+⅛
GMot Ac7⅛s90	13	88	87½	88	-⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s92	85	88¼	87½	88	+⅛
GMotAc 6⅛s88	66	83⅛	82⅛	83⅛	-1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	106	95½	95⅛	95⅛	-½
GnMotAcc 5s80	158	88⅛	87½	88⅛	+1
GMotAcc 5s80r	5	89	89	89	
GnMotAcc 5s81	38	86½	86¼	86½	+¾
GMotAc 4⅝s87	76	75½	74½	74⅛	-1⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s82	78	82⅛	81	82	+⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s83	114	81½	79½	79½	-⅛
GMotAc 4⅛s8 6	29	74⅛	74¼	74⅛	+¼
GMotAc 4½s85	33	75½	74⅛	74⅛	+⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	29	87¼	86½	87¼	
GMotAc 3⅜s75	67	98½	98½	98½	
GMotCp 3¼s79	16	86½	86	86	-⅜
GenPU 10⅛s80	114	102½	101⅛	102½	+½
GTCal 8⅞s96	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+1⅛
GenT El 9⅛s95	60	104⅛	103¼	104	-½
GenTEl 9⅛s99	61	102½	101	101	-1½
GenT El 8⅛s76	74	103	101⅛	102	-½
GenT El 6⅛s91	22	82½	81⅛	82	+⅛
GnTIEl cv6¼s96	163	79	76½	77	-1⅛
GnTIEl cv5s92	251	64	62	62⅛	-⅜
GenTel cv4s90	113	58	56¼	57½	+½
GenTire 4⅝s81	1	82½	82½	82½	
Genesco 9⅛s76	101	97	94¼	97	+2
GaPac cv5⅛s94	121	106	105	106	+½
GaPac cv5½s96	208	90	89	90	
GaPow 11s79	498	103⅛	101⅛	103⅛	-⅛
GaPow 8⅞s2000	2	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	-⅛
GaPow 8⅛s04	62	80	78	78	-2⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2001	100	75⅛	71½	74½	-1¼
GaPow 7⅞s2003	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	-4⅛
GaPow 7⅛s2001	91	72	69	70	-2
GaPw 7⅛02De	35	70½	69⅛	70	+1½
GaPw 7⅛02Jly	15	71⅛	67⅛	67⅛	-4
GaPow 7⅛s2001	35	69½	68⅛	69½	+1½
Goodrch 9⅛s82	120	102¼	102	102¼	
Goodrch 8⅛s94	4	85½	85½	85½	
Goodrich 7s97	46	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	-1
Goodrch 4⅝s85	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+½
GordnJ cv5s88	2	63½	63½	63½	+½
Grace cv6½s96	184	91	89⅛	91	+⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	16	63	63	63	
GrandUn 4⅛78	1	90	90	90	
Granit cv4⅜94	24	66½	66½	66½	+1⅜
Grant 4⅞s80	125	28	25	27⅛	-½
Grant cv4⅜96	711	24	20½	24	+2¼
Grant cv4s90	12	30¼	29½	30¼	+1¼
GtAMtg 8.75s83	134	22⅛	20¼	20⅞	-1⅛
GtAMtg 7.55s79	312	23½	20	20¼	-2½
GtNoN cv4¼91	34	77½	76⅞	77½	+½
GtNoRy 4⅛76	2	96	96	96	+¾
GtWstUnit 6s87	1	64	64	64	+4
GGiant cv4½92	44	63	62	63	+1
Greyh cv6½s90	123	80½	76¼	77	-3½
Grolier 9½s91	99	54	51½	52¼	-½
Grolier cv4⅛s87	67	25½	23⅛	24⅛	-⅞
Grumm cv8s99	123	78	76¼	78	+3
Grum cv4¼s92	87	47½	45¼	47½	+1⅝
GulfMO 5s56f	2	43	43	43	-1
GulfMO 4s44B	5	35	35	35	-1
GulfOil 8½s95	128	101⅛	100	100	-1⅜
GifRes cv6¼s91	284	110	103⅛	104⅛	-6½
GlfStUt 3⅜s81	5	77¼	77¼	77¼	+7¼
GulfWn 7s03A	40	65	64⅛	64⅛	-½
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	192	65	63½	64	+⅛
Gulf Wind 6s87	16	66½	65	65⅛	+⅛
GulfWInd 6s88	73	65⅛	64	65¾	+⅜
GlfWn cv5¼s93	398	68	66	66½	-1
GlfWn cv5¼s87	104	75	71¼	73	-2
GlfW cv5¼s87A	25	75	73	73¼	-1¼
Hallibrtn 8¼s81	213	103¾	101½	102¾	-1
HamPa cv5s94	81	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	-¼
HawEl 9s2000	12	97	96½	96½	-1¼
HawnEl 8.2s01	5	87	87	87	+6
HellerW 9½s89	61	100	99½	99½	+1½
HellerW 9⅛s91	31	90½	89⅛	90½	+1¼
HellerW 7⅛s92	5	80	80	80	
HellerW 7⅛s93	5	80½	80½	80½	+1
HelmrP cv5s87	13	192	188½	188½	-8¼
Hercln cv6½s99	435	103½	100	101	-2⅛
Heubln cv4½s97	193	71½	70	70⅛	-1
HillsSp cv5¼s88	8	41	41	41	
HllnH cv5½s95	22	63½	61	61	-1
HoernW cv5s94	49	81	80	80	+1
HolInn 9⅛s95xw	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+2⅛
Honywl 5.60s92	13	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+⅜
HonyF 9.65s81	44	103½	102¼	102¾	+¼
HonywFin 7s78	11	95	93¼	95	+2⅜
HospAffil 10s99	17	74	72⅞	72⅞	-3⅛
HostInt cv5¼s94	28	53¼	53	53	-1
HouseFin 9s76	61	103¼	102¼	103¼	+⅜
HousFin 8¼s75	263	101	100¼	100½	+¼
HousFin 8s84	82	99½	99⅛	99⅛	+⅜
HousFin 7⅛s99	1	88	88	88	+2⅛
HouseFin 5s82	3	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
HouseFin 4s78	8	88½	88½	88½	-2
HousLt cv5½s85	51	85½	85⅛	85⅛	-1⅜
HouNG 9.75s95	17	109½	105	105	
HouNG 8.85s75	48	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	-⅜
Howmt cv4½s92	10	52	52	52	+1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Human cv4s89	30	43	40	43	+1
IllBellTel 8s04	49	96	95½	96	+¼
IllBell 7⅛s2006	15	92	89⅛	89⅛	-1⅝
IllBellTel 3s78	20	88⅛	87	88⅛	+1⅛
Ill BellT 2⅞s81	7	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	+⅛
Ill Cen 3⅛s80G	11	72	72	72	
IllPow 7.40s01	5	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
IndBellT 10s14	35	111	110	110⅛	-⅜
IndBellT 8⅛s11	16	94⅛	94	94	+1
IndMich 10⅛s82	6	104	103⅛	104	
IndMich 8⅛s75	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	-⅜
IndMich 6⅛s78	34	94⅛	92⅛	92⅛	-⅜
IndusNtl 8⅛s96	27	84	83⅛	84	+1
IndNatl 7.40s81	30	94	94	94	+⅜
InlandSt 8⅛s95	3	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅜
InlandSt 3⅛s87	2	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅜
Insilco [illegible]	69	90	87	90	+2
Instltinv 7⅛s80	20	34	34	34	+1
IntHarv 9s04	72	102⅛	100	100	
IntHarv 8⅛s95	36	96	95	95	-⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
IntHarv 4⅛s88	4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
IntHarC 8⅛s75	127	100⅛	100	100	
IntHarC 8⅛s91	51	97	95	97	+2
IntHarC 7⅛s93	20	82	80⅛	82	+2
IntHarCr 7⅛s94	5	81⅛	81½	81⅛	-2
IntTarCr 7s77	25	99½	98⅛	99⅛	-⅛
IntHarC 4⅛s81	31	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	-⅜
IntHarC 4⅛s79	37	85	83	84	-1
IntMin cv4s91	285	100	95⅛	96	-4⅛
IntNick 6.85s93	10	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+⅛
IntPap cv4¼s96	99	65⅛	64	64⅛	-1⅛
IntTT 11s82	288	107½	107	107⅛	-⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	79	98	96	98	+2
IntTT 8.30s75	38	101	100⅛	100⅛	-⅛
IntTT 4.90s87	3	66½	66½	66⅛	
IpcoH cv5⅜s89	2	57	57	57	+1⅛
ITT Ray 8s96	11	72½	72½	72½	+1
JimWalt 8s98	10	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	-1⅛
JimW cv5⅛s91	104	87⅛	84	84	-3
JoneLau 9⅛s95	33	99	98½	98½	-⅛
Jones Lau 8s98	4	84	84	84	+1
JoneLau 6¼s94	21	64½	63	64⅛	+⅜
KaneMll 9⅛s90	31	85⅛	85	85	
Kennect 7⅛s01	12	86⅛	86	86	
KentPw 7⅛s00	3	90½	90⅛	90⅛	
KimbCl 5⅛s91	34	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+⅛
KimbCl 5⅛s92	2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
KingsDSt 10s90	29	82	82	82	
Kirsch cv6s95	2	74	74	74	+⅛
Kresge cv6s99	394	92	90½	90⅛	-1⅛
Kroger 8⅛s75	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
vjLSMS 3⅛s97f	9	23	21½	21½	
vjLSM 3⅛s97r	10	17½	17½	17⅛	
LearSieg 10s04	87	82⅛	80	80	-⅜
vjLehV 5sC03f	5	8	8	8	
vjLehV 5sF03f	5	9	9	9	+⅛
vjLhV 4⅛sB03f	28	9	8⅛	9	+1
vjLeV 4⅛sE03f	14	9	8½	9	+2
vjLehV 4sA03f	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+1
vjLehV 4sD03f	45	9	8	9	+1
LibMcN cv5s89	22	60	57½	59	+1
Litton 8⅛s76	154	96⅛	96½	96⅛	+⅛
Litton cv3⅛s87	44	38	36½	38	
LMI Inv 6⅛s82	231	25½	23½	24	-1
Lockh cv4⅛s92	303	35	32½	34⅛	-⅛
Loews 6⅛s93	309	66	63	63	-2
LomN cv5⅛s91	73	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+1⅛
Lone SG 9⅛s95	10	104½	103	103	-⅛
LonSin cv5⅛s93	83	65½	63	65⅛	+4
LongIsLt 9⅛s82	15	104⅛	104	104	+⅛
LongILt 8⅛s75	13	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	-15-32
LongILt 3⅛s76	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
Lorilrd 6⅛s93	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+1
Lorillard 3s76	2	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+3⅛
LouGE 9⅛s2000	10	103	103	103	
LouGE 8⅛s01	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+⅛
LouNsh 7⅛s93	21	76½	76	76½	+1⅛
LouN 3⅛s2003	4	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
Lowenst 8⅛s96	4	83	83	83	
LTV Cp 7⅛s77	323	130½	119½	124	-6
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	12	94	93⅛	94	+1⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	476	48⅛	47½	47⅛	-⅛
LykY 11s2000	169	93½	90⅛	93⅛	+2
LykY 7⅛s94old	247	69	66½	67⅛	-⅜
Lyk 7⅛s94new	26	69½	67⅛	68½	-⅜
MacDon cv6s87	1	50	50	50	
MackF 9⅛s90	22	95	95	95	+⅛
MackF 8⅛s77	25	99⅛	98⅛	99	-⅜
MackT 5⅛s81	5	81	81	81	
Macke cv4⅛s92	7	46	43⅛	43⅛	
MacyCr 7⅛s77	13	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+3⅛
MacyCr 7⅛81	16	77⅛	75⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
Macy cv5s92	8	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	+1
Macy cv4⅛s90	14	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	7	80	80	80	+1⅛
MeYnkP 9.1s02	49	97½	96	96	-1½
MeYnkP 8⅛s02	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+7⅛
MfrsHan 8⅛s04	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+3⅛
MfrsHan 7.6s81	35	98⅛	95⅛	98⅛	+2
MAPCO 11s75	102	101½	101	101	-⅛
Marcor 6½s88	135	77¼	76½	77	+½
Marcor cv5s96	94	66⅛	64⅛	65	-1⅛
MartM cv6s94	112	74⅛	72⅛	72⅛	-1½
Mass El 8⅛s75	5	100¼	100¼	100¼	-⅛
MassM cv6⅛s91	23	62	58½	62	+3⅛
MayDSfCr 9s89	9	96	94	94	-2
MayDCr 8⅛s76	52	102	101	102	-¼
McCror 10⅛s85	26	80	73⅛	80	
McCror 7⅛s95	327	36	33½	34¼	-1½
McCror 7⅛s97	147	35½	31½	33	-2⅛
McCror 7⅛s94	285	35	31½	33⅛	-1⅛
McCro 7⅛s94n	34	35½	31½	33⅛	-2⅛
McCro cv6⅛s92	6	36	36	36	
McCror 5⅛s76	24	85⅛	84	85⅛	+⅛
McCrory 5s81	5	43	42⅛	43	+⅛
McDerm 8.9s84	5	103½	103½	103½	+½
McDonld 9⅛s82	110	105½	104¼	104¼	-⅛
McDD cv4⅛s91	51	62½	61⅛	62	+1¼
McGrEd 7⅛s96	10	82⅛	82¼	82¼	+¼
McGHl cv3⅛s92	20	49½	49½	49½	+2
Medus cv5⅛s88	32	70	69⅛	70	+1
Mellon 10s89	763	103¼	102⅛	103	+⅛
Mellon 7.8s82	47	99⅛	99	99⅛	-⅛
MelvS cv4⅛s96	56	60⅛	59	60	-⅛
MercStr 8.7s95	10	91	91	91	-11
MGM cv5s93	152	70⅛	66	69⅛	-⅛
MGIC 8⅛s88	73	80½	79	80	-1½
MGIC cv5s93	259	54	49½	50⅛	-3⅛
MichBT 7⅛s11	48	91⅛	90⅛	90⅛	-⅛
MichBT 7s2012	3	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+1⅛
MichCG 10⅛s82	13	107	105½	107	+1½
MichCG 8⅛s98	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
MichWis 9⅛s94	12	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
Mich Wis 8⅛s93	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+3⅛
MilLab cv5⅛s94	96	66⅛	64⅛	64⅛	-1⅛
MplsSH. 6s85	18	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+⅛
MSPSSM 4s91f	7	48	48	48	-2
MissRvCp 8s94	55	95	92⅛	93	-2
MoKanT 4s90	8	31⅛	31	31	-3⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	192	46⅛	44⅛	45⅛	-½
MoP 4⅛s2020f	75	46⅛	44⅛	44⅛	-2⅛
MoP 4⅛s2030f	59	46	45	45	-1¼
MoPac 4⅛s90	10	55	54⅛	54⅛	-1
MoPa 4⅛s2005	31	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
MobilAl 8.45s05	182	100⅛	99	99⅛	-1⅛
MobilOil 7⅛s01	18	93	92⅛	93	+1
MohkD cv5½s94	148	21	19½	21	-½
viMohkM 4s91f	2	48	48	48	+4
Monsrn 10⅛s75	217	101½	100⅛	101⅛	+¼
Monsa 9⅛s2000	6	104⅛	104	104	+1⅛
MonWd 4⅛s90	4	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	-1⅛
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	58	99⅛	99½	99⅛	+⅛
MtWdCr 9s89	5	97	97	97	+3⅛
MtWdCr 7⅛s88	12	84	83⅛	83⅛	-⅛
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	6	79	77⅛	77⅛	+⅛
MtWdCr 4⅛s80	15	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+2⅛
MonyM cv7s90	3	70⅛	70	70⅛	+⅛
orgn cv4⅛s98	169	90½	88½	90½	+⅛
viMoE 3½s2000f	121	18	17½	17⅛	+⅛
MtStTT 9⅛s12	131	108⅛	106⅛	108	-⅛
MtSt TT 9s2010	186	103	102	102⅛	-1
MtStTT 7⅛s11	71	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅛
MtStTT 6⅛s77	26	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅛
Nabisco 7⅛s03	[illegible]	92½	92½	92½	+2⅛
NatBisc 4⅛s87	10	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	-½
NatCan cv5s93	1	65	65	65	+⅛
NatCash 7.7s94	16	84	84	84	
NCashR cv6s95	193	76½	75⅛	75⅛	-⅛
NatCash 5.6s91	10	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+⅛
NCtyL cv6½s91	5	52	52	52	-4
NCtyL cv5⅛s88	6	46	46	46	-1
NatDairy 3⅛s76	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
NDist cv4⅛s92	63	68⅛	67¼	68	-⅛
NFuelG 10⅛s83	99	109½	109	109½	+⅛
NFuelG 8⅛s75	33	100⅛	100 7-32	100⅛	+⅛
NHorn cv4⅛s96	280	25½	22	24	-1⅛
NatInd 10s99	2	77⅛	76	76	
NatInd cv5¼s88	69	57¼	56½	57	+1
N RurUt 10⅛s81	6	106⅛	102	102	-⅛
Nat Steel 8s95	49	97	94⅛	97⅛	+3
Nat Tea 3⅛s80	15	53	52	53	+11
NCNB 8.40s95	45	87	86½	87	+1
NCNB 8⅛s99	5	86	86	86	+1
NEngTT 8⅛s09	107	100	98⅛	98⅛	-1⅛
NEngTT 8.2s04	75	94½	94	94	-2
NEngTT 7⅛s07	31	86¼	84⅛	84⅛	-2⅛
NEngTT 6⅛s79	38	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	-½
Newhall cv6s95	35	72	70	71	-1
NJ BellT 9.35s	128	106⅛	104⅛	104⅛	-2
NJ Bell 7⅛s13	18	92	91¼	91½	-½
NJ Bell 7⅛s12	2	92	92	92	+7
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	26	88	85⅛	85⅛	-2⅛
NYBkSv 10s81	358	105	103⅛	104⅛	+⅛
vjNYCen 6s80f	107	10½	8⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
vjNYCen 6s90f	51	54	52¼	52¼	+⅛
vjNYC 5s2013f	59	7	7	7	+1½
vjNYC 5s2013r	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
vjNYC 4⅛s2013f	220	7¼	6	7	+⅛
INY 4⅛s2013r	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
vjNYCen 4s98f	49	8	7	8	+1⅛
vjNYCn 4s98r	15	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
vjNYCH 3⅛s97f	12	20¼	19	20⅛	+1⅛
vjNYCH 3⅛s97r	1	19½	19½	19½	
vjNYLS 3⅛s98f	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+2⅛
vjNYMC 3⅛s98f	18	21	20	21	+2
vjNYM 3⅛s98r	16	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
NYHar 4s43Bf	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛

(Continued on Page 9. Col. 1)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — March 3, 1975

TAUERNAUTOBAHN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Salzburg

DM 50,000,000

9% Deutsche Mark Notes due 1982

irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Banque Lambert S.C.S. — Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kredietbank N.V.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Erste österreichische Spar-Casse — Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

$125,000,000

Inter-American Development Bank

8% Ten Year Notes of 1975, due March 1, 1985

Price 99.125%
Plus accrued interest from March 1, 1975

Lazard Frères & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. — Bankers Trust Company — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — Chemical Bank — Continental Bank, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Discount Corporation of New York — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated

The First National Bank of Chicago — First National City Bank, New York — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company — Mellon Bank, N.A.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York — The Northern Trust Company

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — UBS-DB Corporation — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co. — EuroPartners Securities Corporation — L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. — Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated

February 26, 1975

SOCIETE CIVILE DES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS à taux flottant 1974-1989 de $1.000, assorties d'une option de remboursement au gré du porteur en 1984 de AREA - SOCIETE DES AUTOROUTES RHONE-ALPES
Head office: 4 Rue Gaillon, Paris (2e).

AREA-SOCIETE DES AUTOROUTES RHONE-ALPES

French limited company with a capital of F.Fr. 125,060,000 organized under French Law.
Registered office: 3 Rue La Boétie, 75008 PARIS.
Administrative office: Chemin de la Côte, 69800 SAINT-PRIEST.

SECOND NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the holders of $1,000 floating rate notes 1974-1989 of AREA-SOCIETE DES AUTOROUTES RHONES-ALPES that a General Meeting will be held on 19th March, 1975, at 3 p.m., Paris time, at the Société Civile head office, 4 Rue Gaillon, Paris (2e), to give a decision on the same agenda as provided for the General Meeting called on 24th February, 1975, which has been unable to pass valid resolutions, owing to the fact that it failed to convene the required quorum.

Whatever the number of notes held by the noteholders who will be present or represented in it, this second General Meeting will pass valid resolutions on the following agenda, excluding any other question:
—Ratification of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile;
—Ratification of the appointment of the Directors, pursuant to Art. 7 of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile.

Any noteholder may attend the Meeting or be represented in it.

In order to attend the Meeting or be represented in it, the noteholders will have to deposit their notes 5 days before the date of the Meeting with the following banks and institutions:
—BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE, Paris;
—ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L., Beirut;
—BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A., Brussels;
—BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A., Luxembourg;
—BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES, Paris;
—CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE, Paris;
—CREDIT SUISSE, Zurich;
—MANUFACTURER HANOVER LIMITED, London;
—WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE, Düsseldorf,

where they will get receipts certifying the deposit of the notes and where the proxies will be available to the noteholders.

The Board of Directors.

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls. 75,000,000

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

9¼% Bearer Notes 1975-1982

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Kredietbank N.V.

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

March 3, 1975

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هكذا من الأصل

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 8.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NYLW 4s73f	6	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
NYNH 4½22f	83	3	2¼	3	+ ½
NYNH 4s07f	51	9⅛	7¼	9	+1⅛
NYPut 4s73f	2	14½	14½	14½	+4¼
NYSEG 10.6s82	15	108	106	107	—1⅛
NYS EG 8⅝s75	19	100⅛	100	100	
NYS EG 7⅜s81	57	96	93⅛	94	+1
NYTel 9⅛s2010	160	104⅝	102	102⅝	—2⅛
NY Tel 9⅝14	195	102⅛	101	101⅝	— ½
NYTel 8.30s12	141	97⅜	96⅝	97	— ⅜
NYTel 8s2008	70	95⅛	97⅜	93	—1
NYTel 7⅜s2006	38	91⅛	89⅛	89⅞	—3⅛
NYTel 7⅝s2011	16	87	85½	87	+ ⅞
NYTel 4⅝s91	12	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
NYTel 4⅜s93	11	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—3⅛
NYTel 3⅜s96	3	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+3⅞
NYTel 3⅛s78	12	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ½
NiagMP 12.4s81	219	107⅛	106	106⅛	—1⅛
NiagMP 2⅞s82	16	61	61	61	
NiagMP 3⅜s83	4	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
NorW 4.85s2015	10	50	49½	50	
NorflkWR 4s96	2	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
NorlnAlum 9s88	14	82	81	81	
NoAmRg 5⅛s79	35	61⅞	60	61⅞	— ⅛
NorAPh cv4s92	30	52½	51	51	— ⅜
NorCen 4⅝s74f	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+
NorIllG 8⅛s76	34	102⅞	101½	102⅞	+1⅛
NorNG 9⅛s90	60	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ½
Nor Nat G 8s91	10	90⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+2
Nor N G 7⅜s92	20	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅜
NorNG 5⅛s79	1	89	89	89	+ ⅛
NorNG 4⅝s85	3	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
NorNG 4⅝s83	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+1
NorPac 4s84	12	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
NorPac 4s97	11	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅜
NorPac 3s2047	26	35	33⅞	33⅞	+1⅛
NoPac 3s2047r	10	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
NorStaP 5s90	3	65	65	65	
NorStaP 4⅝s91	2	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅞
NorStaP 4⅛s86	18	61	59⅛	61	+2⅛
NorStaP 2⅞s75	9	98	97 1-32	98	+1½
Northp cv4⅞s87	27	63½	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅞
Nwstlnd 7⅛s94	32	80⅛	79	79	+1⅜
NwnBell 10s14	30	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	—1
NwnBell 7⅜s11	32	92	91⅛	92	+ ⅜
NwnBell 7⅛s05	2	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ½
NwnBell 6⅜s79	51	97	95⅛	97	+1
Norton Co 9s95	6	96	95	95	+ ⅜
NortSim 9⅛s99	25	103½	103⅛	103⅛	+1⅜
NortSim 6s98	2	70	70	70	
Oaklnd cv4⅝s87	6	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ½
OccidP cv7½s96	353	90⅛	87	88	—2⅛
Ogden cv5s93	125	63	62	62⅛	— ⅜
OhBellT 7⅜s13	28	92⅛	92	92	— ⅛
OhBellT 7⅛s11	60	89	87⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
OhBellT 6⅜s78	19	95⅛	94⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
OhioEd 10s81	152	107⅛	107	107⅛	
Ohio Ed 2⅞s75	13	98 17-32	98 17-32	98 17-32	
OhioPw 12⅛s81	153	108⅛	101⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
OhioPw 10⅛s82	147	103	102⅛	102⅛	
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	72	100	98	100	+1⅛
Ohio Pw 6⅜s79	4	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— ½
Ohio Pw 6½s77	34	95½	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
Oneida cv5⅛s88	5	62	62	62	+2
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	42	83⅛	83	83⅛	—1⅞
OwenIll 9.25s99	8	103½	102½	102½	
OwenIll 9s81	21	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ½
OwenIll cv4½s92	33	79	75½	79	+2
PacGE 9.85s82	95	109	107	108¼	+ ¼
PacGE 9⅝s05	172	105⅛	104⅛	104⅞	— ⅝
PacGE 9⅛s06	28	104	100	100	—4
PacGE 8⅝s02	114	101⅞	100⅛	100⅛	—1
PacGE 8s03	66	93⅜	91½	92⅞	— ⅞
PacGE 7½s04	48	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—3
PacGE 7⅜s03	28	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—1½
Pac G&E 5s89	26	72	71	72	+2
Pac G&E 5s91	10	70⅛	68½	68½	—1⅜
Pac GE 4⅝s92	25	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
Pac GE 4½s86	55	71⅜	70⅛	71⅛	—2⅛
Pac GE 4½s90	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+2⅛
Pac GE 4⅜s93	3	63	63	63	
Pac GE 3⅜s78	87	88⅛	87½	87½	— ½
PGE 3⅛s84 X	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
Pac G&E 3s79	5	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
PacGTrap 8s90	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
PacNwTl 8⅞s08	170	101	99⅛	99⅛	—1⅛
PacNwTl 8⅞s10	45	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ½
PacNwTel 7s79	10	99½	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
Pac SwA 6s87	5	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+1⅞
PacT&T 9⅝s11	264	105⅛	104	105	+ ¼
PacT&T 9⅛s04	164	103⅛	101⅛	102⅛	—1⅛
PacT&T 9.1s84	113	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 9s81	57	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 8⅝s06	126	101	99⅞	101	+ ⅞
PacTT 8.65s85	50	100	99	99⅛	
PacT&T 7.8s07	77	92	91	91	—1⅞
PacT&T 7⅜s09	27	91	88⅛	91	+2⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s80	96	99½	97⅛	98⅛	—1
PacT&T 7⅛s08	19	88	84⅛	86	—2
PacT&T 6⅝s79	2	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
PacT&T 4⅝s88	53	70	67⅛	67⅛	—1½
PacT&T 3⅛s91	5	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+3⅛
PacT&T 2⅞s85	3	62	62	62	+ ⅞
PAA 11⅛s86	115	83	80⅛	80⅛	—3⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	153	82⅛	79⅛	80	—1½
PAA cv7½s98	677	49½	39	48⅛	+1⅛
PAA cv 5⅛s89	1618	35⅛	33	35	+ ⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s79	13	72	71⅛	71½	—1½
PAA cv 4⅛s84	117	47⅛	42⅛	45⅛	—2⅛
PAA cv 4⅛s86	1861	33⅛	30	32⅛	+1
Park H cv4s92	23	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
viPennC 6⅛s93f	3	54	54	54	+1
Penney 8⅝s95	73	102⅛	101	102	— ½
PennyF 9.45s81	38	105⅛	105	105	— ⅛
PennCo cv9s94	45	95	94⅞	95	
viPa RR 4⅛s81f	65	14	13	14	+2½
viPa RR 4⅛s84f	271	13½	12	13	+2
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	1	13	13	13	+3⅛
Pennwlt ⅛s95	5	100	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅞
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	162	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	18	89	85⅛	85⅛	—3⅜
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	26	83	82	83	+1
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	27	82½	81⅞	81⅞	
Pennzl cv5⅛96	73	72⅛	68	70	
Pepsico 8⅝s81	60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
Pepsico 8⅛s85	115	100½	99⅛	100½	— ⅛
Pepsi cv4⅝96	754	101½	96	96½	—6
Pfizer 8⅛s99	5	99	99	99	+ ⅜
Pfizer cv4s97	330	92⅛	88½	91	— ½
PhelpsD 7⅞s78	47	100⅛	100	100	+ ⅛
Phila El 12⅛s81	359	107	107	108⅛	— ⅞
Phila El 11s80	218	106⅞	105½	105⅛	
Phila El 9s95	85	98	95	95	—2
Phila El 8⅛s76	38	102	101	101⅛	— ⅜
PhilaEl 8⅛s04	80	92½	89½	92½	+2½
Phila El 8⅛s96	58	90⅞	87⅛	87⅛	—1⅜
Phila El 8s75	176	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
PhilEl 7⅝s2000	69	82⅞	81⅛	82½	+ ½
Phila El 7½s98	8	77½	77½	77½	—2⅛
PhilaEl 7½s99	50	84½	80	84½	
PhilEl 7⅛s2001	15	79	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 6⅛s93	9	74	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅞
Phila El 6⅛s97	25	69½	68⅛	69½	+ ⅛
Phila El 5s89	45	64	62½	63	— ¼
Phila El 4⅝s86	32	62	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
Phila El 3⅛s88	10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ½
Phila El 2⅞s78	10	84	84	84	
Phila El 2⅛s81	15	65	65	65	
PhilMor 8⅜s04	133	102½	101	102½	+ ½
PhilMo 8.85s82	20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
Philip In 6s77	66	92½	92	92	
PhilP 7⅛s2001	15	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+ ¼
PhilVH cv5⅛94	10	49	48⅛	49	+1⅛
Pillsby cv4⅞89	42	92	90	92	+1
PionNG 9⅛s75	23	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
PionNG 9⅛s82	70	105⅛	104	104	+ ⅞
POC&SL 5s75f	8	29	25	25	—4
Pittston cv4s97	50	54	52⅛	54	+1⅛
PortGE 10⅛80	8	105	104⅛	106	
PotEIP 10⅛s04	5	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
PotEIP 9⅛s05	39	101⅞	101	101⅞	
PotEIP 8⅝s09	28	91	90	90	
PPG Ind 9s95	8	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
PPG Ind 8s85	45	100⅛	100	100⅛	
ProctG 7s2002	46	92	88	88	—1
Proct G 3⅞s81	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
PuSCol 8⅜2000	5	97	95	95	—2
PubSEG 12s04	179	111⅛	111	111	
PubSEG 9s95	92	98	95½	97	— ⅞
PubSEG 8⅛s04	33	95	92	92	—3
PubSEG 8⅛s77	40	94⅛	94	94⅛	
PubSEG 3⅛s75	14	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	+ ⅜
PubSvIn 9⅛s81	20	107	106⅛	106⅛	+ ½
PugetSd 10⅛s83	20	108⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
Pullm Tr 10s85	7	106	106	106	
PullmTr 8⅛s85	9	98⅛	98½	98⅛	+ ⅛
Purex cv4⅞s94	51	63½	62	62½	+ ½
QuakOat 7.7s01	5	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅜
RCA 9⅛s90	17	101½	101	101½	+ ½
RCA 9s75	172	101	100¼	100 17-32	+1-32
RCA cv 4½s92	189	58	57	58	+ ½
Ramad cv8s95	24	83	79	79	—4
Ramad cv5s96	289	43	40	41⅞	—1⅛
RapAm 7½s85	244	46	43	43½	—3½
RapAm69 7s94	77	37½	35½	35⅛	— ⅞
RapAm72 7s94	170	37	35⅛	36½	— ⅛
RapidAm 6s88	442	35⅛	33½	34	—1⅜
viReadg 3⅛s95f	65	32½	28	32½	+6½
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	28	90⅛	88½	89	—1
ReichChm 8s94	7	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅜
RelianEl 9⅛94	30	103⅛	103⅛	103⅞	+3⅞
RelianGp 9⅛98	74	70	68⅛	69⅛	— ¼
RelianGp 9⅞s99	245	68	66	66½	—2½
RepMt cv7⅛90	19	46⅛	44	44	—4½
Rever cv5½s92	81	56	53⅛	56	+2⅛
ReyInd 7⅞2001	9	86½	85⅛	86½	+2⅛
ReyM cv4½s91	110	56½	55	56	+ ¼
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	21	95½	95⅛	95½	— ⅜
Reyn Tob 7s89	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
RichMe 8.85s99	5	102	102	102	
RochT cv4⅝94	19	68½	67½	67½	—1
Rockint 8.3s96	14	90	89⅞	90	+5⅞
Rockint 7.3s77	25	98	98	98	
Rockin cv4⅝s87	24	60	59	60	+ ⅞
Rockin cv4⅛s91	16	58⅛	57½	58½	+1½
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	71	59⅜	58½	59⅜	+ ⅜
RyderS 11⅛s90	70	100	95	95	—5
RyderS 9⅛s92	43	90	88	88	—3
RyderS 8⅛s92	32	75	73	73	
Safeco 7s78	10	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	
SLSF 5s2006f	33	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
StLouSF 4s97	12	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
StReg cv4⅞97	101	83	80	83	+4
SanDGE 9.3s79	25	104⅛	102½	102½	— ½
Sanders cv5s 92	277	44⅛	42⅛	44	— ⅛
SaFeIn cv6⅛98	253	92⅛	90	91½	— ⅛
SaulRlEs 9⅛80	230	62	57½	62	+5
Schlitz 7.20s96	5	84	84	84	— ¼
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	14	93	91	91	—2
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	3	81	81	81	+4
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	8	68	67⅛	68	
SCM cv 5⅛s88	100	69½	68	68	—4
ScottP 8⅞s2000	15	101½	101⅛	101⅛	
ScottP 8.16s85	65	101⅛	100⅛	100½	— ½
Sbd Fin 5⅛s80	15	75	75	75	
Seagrm 7⅛s78	22	99½	98⅛	99	+ ⅜
Searle 8.70s95	10	98½	98½	98½	—1½
Searle 7½s80	25	101	100	100⅛	— ⅞
Sears R 8⅝s95	2	103	103	103	
Sears R 8⅝s76	174	102½	101½	102⅛	+ ⅛
Sears R 6⅛s93	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
Sears R 4⅝s83	72	84	82½	84	+1
SearRAc 8⅝s86	230	102⅛	100½	101⅛	—1⅛
SearsR Ac 5s82	15	86	84	84	—1⅛
SearRAc 4⅝77	20	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	+ ¼
SeatrnL cv6s94	617	28	26⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
SecuPac 7.7s82	60	97⅛	95⅞	97⅛	—1
ShellO 8½s2000	47	100⅞	98⅛	99⅛	—1⅜
ShellOil 5.30s92	60	74⅞	73⅞	74	+ ½
Shell PL 7½s99	5	88	88	88	+6
SherW cv4⅛s95	52	95	94	95	+ ½
SherW 5.45s92	15	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
Signal 8.85s94	110	95	93½	94⅛	+ ⅛
Sinclair 4.60s83	65	73⅛	73	73⅛	+
Sinclr cv4⅛s86	9	130	127	127	—10⅛
Singer 8⅛s76	463	99⅛	96⅛	97	—1
Singer 8s99	80	73½	72	72	—1½
SkellyO 8.16s76	8	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ½
Skil Cp cv5s92	4	48	47	47⅛	+ ⅜
SmithA 10⅛s95	21	101⅞	101½	101⅞	+ ⅛
SmitKn 8.15s84	101	102	100⅛	101	— ⅛
Socony 4⅛s93	28	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
Socony 2⅞s76	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
SohioBP 9⅜s99	6	107	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
Sol B cv4⅛s92	32	55½	54⅛	54⅛	+1⅛
SoCenBl 10s14	92	100⅛	109½	109⅛	— ½
SoCenBl 8⅛s03	52	97	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅞
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	70	96⅛	95⅛	96	—1½
SoCenBl 7⅞s07	5	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 7⅛s12	24	87	87	87	
SoCenBl 6⅛s77	11	98½	96⅛	98½	
SoBellT 9.05s03	167	105	102	102	—1
SoBellTel 8s14	148	95⅛	93⅞	95	— ⅛
SoBellT 7⅞s13	7	91	91	91	+1⅞
SoBellT 7⅞s10	81	88½	86⅛	86½	+1½
SoBellTel 7s78	75	100⅛	99½	100	+ ⅛
SoBellT 6⅛s79	18	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—1⅞
SoBellT 3s79	6	83⅛	83	83	+1
So BellT 2⅞s85	10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅜
SoCalE cv3⅛s90	34	80	79	79	— ⅛
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	6	107	107	107	+1
SoCalG 8.85s95	10	96⅛	95	95	+ ⅛
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	2	100	100	100	+ ⅜
SoNGas 9⅛s76	171	103	102	102⅛	— ⅛
SoNGas 6⅝s79	23	96	95	96	+1⅛
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	53	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	31	93	91½	91½	—1
SoPac 4⅛s81	39	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+1⅛
S PacOr 4⅛s77	42	94	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
SoPac 2⅞s86	5	58	58	58	
SoPac 2⅛s96	2	41½	41½	41½	
SouthRy 5s94	10	65	63	64	+1
SoRyMem 5s96	1	56	56	56	—2½
SwnBIT 9.25s15	360	105⅛	103⅛	104⅛	—1⅛
SwnBIT 8⅝s07	206	101⅛	100	100⅛	— ⅞
SwBellT 8⅛s14	64	98½	97	97⅛	+ ½
SwnBIT 8.20s82	135	103½	101⅞	102⅛	— ⅜
SwnBIT 7⅛s09	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7⅜s13	26	90⅛	88⅛	90⅛	+ ⅜
SwBellT 7⅜s12	57	89	87½	87⅛	— ⅛
SwBellT 7s78	28	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅜
SwnBIT 6⅞s81	78	83	82⅛	83	+ ½
SwBellT 6⅛s79	18	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
SwBellT 2⅞s85	5	63	63	63	+1
Spiegel 5⅛s83	25	63⅛	65	65	—3½
Sprag cv4⅛92	55	44	42	43	+1
StaleyM 8⅛s95	20	87	87	87	+2⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	79	90⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
St O Cal 5⅛s92	20	79½	78	78	— ⅛
St O Cal 4⅛s83	94	81	78	78	—1½
StdOInd 9.7s89	940	103	102⅛	102⅞	— ⅛
StOilInd 9.2s04	8	106⅛	106½	106½	
Std OilInd 6s97	45	82	79⅛	82	+1
Std OilInd 6s98	85	80	78⅛	79⅞	— ⅛
StOilInd 4⅛s83	43	81½	79⅛	81	— ⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	36	100	98	98⅛	—1⅞
StOilOh 7.05s99	7	89	85⅛	86⅛	—2⅛
StPkg cv5⅛s90	25	44	43	43	—1
StPrud cv5⅛90	71	66½	65½	66	
Standex cv5s87	10	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
StaMuHnv 9s80	4	60	60	60	+4⅛
Stauff cv4⅛s91	43	93	91⅛	93	+2½
Steven cv4s90	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
Stokely cv4⅛82	3	73	73	73	+10
Storer cv4⅛s86	11	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅜
SuavSh cv5s97	95	38	37	38	
SunOil 8⅛s2000	10	100½	100½	100½	
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	73	100⅛	100⅛	100½	—1
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	1	69	69	69	+1⅛
Sunbm 5⅛s92	16	69	66⅛	69	+1
Sundst cv5s93	16	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
SunsM cv6⅛89	50	94	93	93	—2
SutroMtg 6⅛82	45	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅜
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	153	99	98	99	+1½
Sybron cv4½s87	8	65	64	64	+ ⅜
Talcott 9⅛s76	36	94	90⅛	90⅛	—3⅛
TalcotN cv6s94	81	35½	36	36	— ½
Tandy 10s94	81	87⅛	87	87	— ½
Tappn cv5½94	28	44½	44	44½	+ ½
Teledy 10s04	495	78	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅞
Teledy 7s99	24	58	58	58	—2⅛
Teledy 6⅛s92	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	—3⅛
Teledy cv3⅛s92	117	43	40	40	—3
Telex Cp 9s96	568	35½	30⅛	34⅛	+3⅛
Tenneco 9s78	171	104	102	104	+1½
Tenneco 9s94	185	94⅛	93	94⅛	— ⅜
Tenneco 8⅛s75	259	101	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
Tenneco 8⅛s97	17	92	90⅛	90½	—2
Tenneco 7s93	22	78½	75⅞	78½	—1
Tenneco 6s79	92	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	— ⅜
Tennco cv6¼92	149	87⅛	86	87⅛	— ½
TVA 9⅛s95	67	108⅛	106⅛	107	—1⅛
TVA 9⅛s95r	10	108½	108	108	
TVA 8⅜s75	178	101⅛	100½	101	— ⅛
TVA 8.10s79	116	104⅛	103⅛	104	+ ⅜
TVA 8.05s99	394	98⅛	97	98	
TA 8.05s99r	4	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
TVA 7⅛s98C	56	95½	94	94	— ⅜
TVA 7.70s98	37	94½	93	93	—2⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	1	92	92	92	
TVA 7.40s97Dr	30	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
TVA 7.35s97B	53	91½	90	90	—1½
TVA 7.35s97Br	15	91	91	91	
TVA 7.35s97C	100	91¼	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅜
TVA 7.35s98A	5	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅞
TVA 7.35s98B	7	91⅛	90⅛	91½	
TVA 7⅛s76	179	102⅛	100⅛	101½	
TVA 7⅛s76r	25	100½	100½	100½	
TVA 7s97	53	88⅛	87	87⅛	— ⅛
TVA 7s97r	3	86	86	86	
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	114	90⅞	89	90	—3⅛
Texaco 7⅛2001	55	95½	94	94	— ½
Texaco 5⅛s97	18	76	74⅛	76	+1⅞
TexInd 7⅛s92	1	66	66	66	+ ⅝
TexInst 4.80s90	5	70	70	70	+3⅛
Tex NO 3⅛s90	6	47	47	47	—7½
Tex Pac 5s2000	3	53	51⅛	51⅛	—1½
Texfl cv4⅛96	81	30½	29	29½	
Txtron 5⅞s92	2	70	70	70	+4
TideM cv5⅛91	28	112	109	109	—3
ToledoEd 10s82	25	106⅛	106	106	— ½
ToledoE 9s2000	2	101½	101½	101½	+1⅛
TrailmF 7½s78	35	93½	93	93	
Trane cv4s92	7	56	55	56	+ ⅜
TWA 11s86	29	94⅛	89⅞	90	—4⅞
TWA 10s85	31	92	90	90	—2
TWA 6½s78f	193	67½	65⅛	65½	—2
TWA cv5s94	323	42	39⅛	41⅜	+1⅛
TWA cv4s92	345	35	31½	34⅛	+ ⅛
TranFin 7⅞s91	25	80	79½	79½	— ½
Travler 8.70s95	59	100	97½	97½	—2
TriSoMtg 7⅛80	18	50	50	50	
TRWInc 5⅛s92	15	71	71	71	—2
TylerCp cv5s93	73	69	68	68	
UGI Cp 8⅜s75	16	101	100 1-32	100⅛	+ ⅛
UnCarb 8⅛s05	39	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	
UnCarb 5.30s97	30	74	74	74	
UnCorp cv7s89	14	65	65	65	
UnCorp cv6s88	15	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+1⅛
UnElMo 2⅞s80	15	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—2⅛
UnOCal 8⅛s82	310	104	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	289	102½	101½	102½	+1
UnOCal 4⅛s86	10	73½	73⅛	73⅛	
UPacC cv4⅞99	78	123	117⅛	123	+2
Un Pac 8⅛s85	59	105	103⅛	103⅛	—1
Un Pac 7.20s76	35	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅜
Un Pac 2⅛s91	2	45	45	45	
Un Tank 5s85	37	73½	73½	73½	+3⅞
UnGasC 4⅛s78	10	90	90	90	
UnAIrc 4⅝s88	5	58	58	58	
UAIrc cv5⅛s91	118	69	67⅛	69	+1
UnGasP 10⅛s90	29	96	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	49	52½	52	52	
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	112	63	60	62⅛	— ⅞
UAIrc cv4⅛s92	159	59	58	59	+ ½
U AirL cv4⅛92	54	52½	51	52½	+1⅛
UnAirL cv5s91	108	67⅛	65	67½	+2½
Uniroy cv5⅛96	167	58	57	58	
UnGasP 5s78	3	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+1⅛
UnGasP 8⅛s89	4	80	80	80	—1⅛
UnGas Cp 5s80	1	84⅛	84⅞	84⅞	+1⅛
UnJerBk 7.95s	1	94	94	94	+2⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s77	20	93	93	93	+ ⅛
U Bran cv5½94	46	39⅛	38	38⅛	—1⅛
UnMrch 9½s95	40	94	93	93½	+ ½
UnMrch cv4s90	76	52½	50	50½	—1½
U Nuclr cv5s88	116	59	58	58½	
US Hm cv5½96	38	39⅛	38½	38½	—5
US Ind 7⅛s97	11	65½	65	65	+ ⅛
US NBOr 6⅞s80	12	90	87⅛	90	+4
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
US Steel 7⅜s01	15	92⅛	92	92⅛	+ ⅛
U Steel 4⅛s96	278	65	63	63⅞	—1⅞
US Steel 4⅛s86	43	76⅛	73	73	—2⅛
US Steel 4s83	13	77⅛	76⅛	76½	— ⅜
UnitTele 9.4s99	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—2½
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	25	100½	100⅛	100⅛	+ ½
UnitUtil cv5s93	10	68	68	68	+ ½
UtahPL 10⅛83	8	108½	108½	108½	
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	186	72	69⅛	71	
UV Ind 5⅛s95	13	54	52⅛	54	
Vendo cv4½s80	5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	8	99	98	98	—1
VaEIP cv7⅛s86	151	61½	59	59½	+ ½
VaEIPw 2⅛s79	2	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
VirgRy inc6s08	2	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
Wabash 7⅛s77	15	99½	98½	99	
Wabash 4⅝s91	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
Was El 6⅞s85	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅞
Walgrn cv5½91	116	61½	60	61½	+ ⅜
WallM cv6½91	10	63⅛	63	63	
Wash G 8⅛s75	7	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32	+1-32
WeanU cv5⅛93	43	48½	47⅛	47⅞	— ⅛
Wean 5⅛s93n	31	49½	45⅛	47½	— ½
WellsFar 7⅞s97	5	85	85	85	
vlWShr 4s2361f	30	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
vlWShr 4s2361r	92	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	5	104	104	104	+ ½
WnArL cv5⅛s93	132	76½	70⅛	76	+4
WnAuto 7.85s96	30	86	80	86	+5⅞
WnBncp 7⅛s82	2	94	94	94	—1
Wn Elec 8⅛s95	52	101	99	100	—1
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	11	92½	91	91	
WU Cp 10⅛s97	165	79	74½	77	—1½
WU Cp cv5⅛s97	223	45½	42⅛	43½	—1½
WnUnT 8.45s96	42	67⅛	66	66	—2
WnUnT 8.10s96	70	63	61	63	—1
WnUnT 7.90s97	87	62⅛	61⅛	61⅞	— ⅛
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	40	56	55	56	—2½
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	3	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅛
WnUn Tel 5s92	24	45½	45	45½	
WestgCr 8⅛s91	23	79	79	79	+2⅛
WestgCr 7.6s97	15	72	69	72	+3
WestgCr 7.2s78	60	94⅛	92⅛	94½	+2½
WestgEl 8⅛s95	287	93⅛	89⅛	90	—3⅛
WestgEl 5⅛s92	10	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+1⅛
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	65	101	97⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	65	102½	102	102½	+ ⅜
Weyrhsr 8s85	316	101⅛	99⅛	100⅛	—1
WhigSF cv3⅛75	4	97	96⅛	95⅛	— ⅜
Whirl 3⅛s80	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅜
WhitCn cv5½92	53	66	65	66	+1
WhitM cv5¼93	16	57½	55½	57	+1
Whittkr 10s88	13	76	75	75	
Whitkr cv4⅛s88	14	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
Wickes cv9s99	17	84	83½	83½	—1½
Wickes cv5⅛s94	35	52	50	50	—1½
WillRs cv5⅛s89	31	80	79	80	+1
WillRs cv4⅛92	27	68⅛	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
Wms Cos 11s81	143	106½	105	105½	— ⅛
Wis Cen 4s2004	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
WiscTel 8s94	37	95⅛	94⅛	95	— ⅛
WiscTel 7⅛s07	5	86	86	86	
Witco cv4⅛s93	37	65½	64	64	
Woolwrth 9s99	201	93	91	91½	—1½
Woolwth 7⅛s96	50	79½	75	75	—3⅛
Womet cv5⅛94	24	67⅛	65	67⅛	+7⅛
Wyly cv7⅛s95	182	31½	28	28	—3½
Xerox 8⅛s99	1	102	102	102	+1½
Xerox 8.2s82	114	103	102	102	— ½
Xerox cv6s95	418	112	106⅛	110	—3
YngSh 10⅛s2000	20	95	93	93	—2
YngSh 4½s90	30	45⅛	46	46	+4
Zapata cv4⅛s88	20	67	65½	65½	—1⅛
Zapat cv4⅛s88B	44	68	64½	67	—2
Zapat cv4⅛s88C	75	68⅛	66	67⅛	—1⅛
Zayre Cp 8s96	80	61	60	60	
Zayre cv5⅛s94	129	43½	41½	41½	—1⅛
Zurn cv5½94	33	60	57½	60	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Australia 5s78	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
Chile 3s93f	3	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ¼
CreditF 5⅛s79	5	95	95	95	
Cuba 4½s77f	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+1⅛
EuropC 8⅛s79	29	101⅛	100½	101½	
EurpCS 8⅛s83	45	98½	98	98	
Germany 5s80	2	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
ItalPUt 3s77	6	96	95	96	
Jamaic 6⅛s81	5	85	85	85	—1
vlKreu 5s59xf	1	4	4	4	
Mexico 8⅛s97	22	76	75	76	+1
Mexico 6⅛s79	7	92½	92½	92½	
N Zeal 5⅛s77	3	93	93	93	
Norway 5½s76	14	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
Nova Scot 9s76	34	101½	101	101	+ ½
Oslo 6⅛s76	1	97	97	97	— ½
Pol as4½s68f	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Portugal 7s76	2	94	94	94	
SoEurP 9⅛s82	10	86⅛	86	86	+1
Wars 4½s58xf	4	38	38	38	+3

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account
DM Basis

S Africa 8⅛-83	96	97½
Australia 8-88	99	100½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5⅛-78	84	86
Canada 7-89	92	94
Centrest 8⅛-88	103½	105⅛
CCA 6⅞-80	98	99½
COS 7-84	98	99½
CCA 8-88	98	99½
CECA 5⅛-85	90	91½
CFE 6⅛-88	79	81
CFE 7⅛-78	98¼	100
CFE 8⅛-79	100½	102
Communautés Urb 8-88	99½	101
Credit Nat 8-88	98	99½
CUF 6⅞-77	96	98
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88	100½	102
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8⅛-88	97½	99
Escom 7-78	100	101½
Escom 8¼-88	93½	95
Escom 9¼-80	110	112
Fomento 5⅛-78	93	95
Greater 8⅛-84	88½	90
Imatran 8-78	94	95½
Manitoba 7-89	94	95½
Manitoba 8-88	108	110
Nancy 8-88	98½	100
Norges Kommunalb 7⅛-88	97	98½
North Scot 8-84	97	98½
Endesa 6-88	100	102
Reed 6⅛-88	97	98½
Sacor 4 6⅛-77	95	97
S.D.R. 8-88	98	99½
SNCF 7⅛-88	98½	98
Warney 7-84	90	93
A.O.C. 10-79	101	102
Apel 9½-85	99½	100
Ba[illegible]	68	70
Cop. City 10-79	101¾	102⅛
Ireland 8⅛-88	91½	93½
Ireland 10-84	101⅛	102½
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	90	91
Brian 8⅛-89	80	82
Pechiney 6⅞-89	91½	93⅛
Gaffronte 8-89	97	98
Oslo 8⅛-82	96	97
Oslo 10-81 (FL)	103	103
Ireland 9⅛-89 (RP)	97⅛	98½

Deutsche Marks
(Average price)

Australia 7-73 87	92
Copenhagen 6⅛-87	89.90
Courtaulds 6⅛-89	68
Courtaulds 7⅛-87	81.80
Daimler 8-85	102
Elec Council 7⅛-88	89¼
ESCOM 6⅛-87	70½
Euronima 8⅛-87	87
218 7⅛-83	93.60
Finland 7-82	82⅛
Hammersley 6⅛-87	76⅛
IAD 6⅛-87	84½
ICI 7⅛-89	75
KBU 6⅛-87	83¼
KLM 8⅛-88	87¼
New Zealand 7-87	90.40
Ontario Hydro 6⅛-87	85
Ontario Hydro 7⅛-88	95¾
Philip Morris 6⅛-87	89
Quebec 6⅛-87	84½
Quebec Hydro 6⅛-87	84½
Saab 7⅛-86	90¾
Tenneco 7⅛-88	89¼
Worldbank 6½-82	88⅛
Worldbank 6⅛-87	87⅛

European Currency Units*

S Africa 8-86	80	82
CECA 8-85	95	96½
ENEL 7⅛-88	79	81
Eurofima 7⅛-81	95	97
Interfrigo 7⅛-86	87	89

* For trading in DM

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Dev Bank 6⅛-87	80	82
EIB 7-88	87	89
Burmah 7-88	66	68
Cons Zur 7-87	80	82
Denmark 6⅛-87	75	77
Gr Met Hot 6⅛-87	48	50
Finland 7-87	80	82
ISS 6⅛-87	81	83
Oslo 6⅛-87	75	77
Reed 6⅛-87	58	60
Slater 7⅛-87	59	61

French Francs

Air Liquide 8⅛-81	88½	90½
BASF 7½-87	78½	80½
CNT 7⅛-84	87	89
EIB 7⅛-81	87	89
Gervais 8-87	62	64
New Zea 7⅛-87	77	79
Oslo 7⅛-87	77	79
Petrol BP 7-80	87	89
Quebec 7½-87	77	79
Renault 7⅛-87	77	79
Rhone-Poulenc 7⅛-87	78	80
Roussel 7-79	93	95
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	97	99
World Bank 7⅛-87	77	79

Guilders

ABN 9⅛-79	102½	103½
AMRO 9⅛-79	103	104
Arbed 6⅛-80	87½	88½
BP 8-79	90¼	91¼
Cons Foods 6⅛-80	82½	83½
Eurofima 5⅛-79	90¾	91½
EIB 9⅛-79	102⅞	103⅞
Govett 6⅛-79	92¼	93¼
Holl Inns 6⅛-79	79	80½
KLM 8-79	89¼	90¼
Ned Gas Un 9⅛-79	103¼	104¼
New Zealand 6⅛-79	92½	93½
Philips 6-79	94	95
Sperry 6⅛-79	94	95
St Brands 6⅛-79	92¾	93¾

Kredietlux Indices

	13 Feb.	21 Feb.
U.A.	91.3	90.3
D.M.	95.4	95.6
ECU	87.4	88.4
F.F.	87.5	[illegible]
F Lux.	85.6	86.9

Insurance Stocks

Academylns .Grp		1⅛	2⅛	
Allcity Ins .15	21	4⅛	4⅛	
AmBkrInsFla .20	7	3⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ABkrLfFla .20b	3	8½	9¼	
Am Capitol .10e	10	1⅞	2⅛	
AmComwlth Fin		2⅜	3⅛	
AmFidelLfe .08		5⅛	6⅛	
AmFndrsLfe .16	4	7⅛	8¼	
AmGuarntyFnl s		2¼	2⅞	
AmHeritagLf .38	12	11⅛	11⅞	— ¼
AmIncomLif .20e		8½	9¼	
AmIntlGrp .24	69	40½	41½	— ⅜
AmIntlRein .14	48	30	31½	— ⅛
AmInvstLfe .10e		2⅞	3⅛	
AmNatlFinl .42	1	7⅛	8	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2½	3¼	
AmReinsur 1.20	52	13⅛	14⅛	— ½
AmReserve .24	54	3	3½	
AmStatesLf .10e	1	10	10½	+ ¼
AmUndrwritr .38		18	18⅛	
Assoc Madis .05e	1	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
BMA Corp .58	16	9½	10	+ ¼
Bnkrs SecLf .25	8	4⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Benef NatCp s		2⅛	3⅛	
BenefStdA .40	z39	4⅞	5⅛	
BenefStdB .40	z68	4⅞	5⅛	
CalWstnState .60	20	10½	11½	
CarolCaslty .20e		2½	2⅞	
CentennalCp .40e	619	5	5½	— ⅛
ChaseNatLf .90e	1	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Chespk Lf A .24	2	4⅛	4⅞	
Chespk Lf B .24		4⅛	4⅞	
Chubb Corp 1.40	125	32½	32⅛	
CoastStaCp .27	8	4⅛	4⅞	
College Univ	15	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Colon Lf&Ac .24	17	8⅛	9	— ⅛
Columbia Natl	1	3	3½	
Comb nsAm .60	342	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
Conn Gen Ins .96	321	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
ContAmLife .92		13⅛	14	
Cotton StaLf .10e	11	3⅜	4⅛	
Criterion Ins .60	5	27½	31½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	75	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
CrumFor pf2.40	3	64	68	
Durham Life .80	11	17	18½	
ERC Corp .56	45	17⅛	18⅛	
EldoradoGen s		1⅛	1⅛	
EmpFirMar .20e	3	3⅛	3⅛	
Empire Gen		2⅛	2½	
EmployrCas .80a		17½	19	
Equit Gen Cp .40		9	11	
EquitLfelowa .50	30	13	13½	— ¼
Excelsior NY .60	25	7	9	
Farm Home Life	279	3⅛	4⅛	
FarmNewWL .16	27	43	45	+ ½
FarmersGrp 1	94	48½	49⅛	+ ½
FidelCo Va	22	1⅞	2⅛	
Fidel Un Life .60	6	17⅛	18¼	
FinlSecGrp .32	2	4	4½	
FstAmFin .28	4	6	7	+ ⅛
FstColonyLfe .32	9	5⅞	6¼	
FstExecutive Cp	6	3⅛	4⅛	
FstFederLf .32a		6	7⅛	
First United Inc		⅜	⅞	
Fortune Nat s	34	4⅛	5⅛	
FoundationFinl s	10	⅜	1⅛	
FounderFinl .05e		2⅛	2½	
Franklin Life .76	291	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
Gen Reinsur .48	115	156	160	+8
GeoWashgtn Cp	3	3	3⅛	
GermantnIns .34		6	8	
GlobeLfeAcc .28	21	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
GovtEmpIns .80	277	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	40	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
Gov Emp Lfe .28		27⅛	28½	
Gt Equity Finl		4½	6	
GtSouthnCp .52		11⅛	12⅛	
Guaranty Nat		2⅛	3⅛	
Hamilton Intl	42	1⅛	1½	
Hanoverins .50		6⅛	6⅛	
HartfStmBlr 1.68	1	31⅛	32⅛	
Home Benef 1	15	19½	20½	— ⅛
ndepLibty Life	6	1	1⅛	— ⅛
IndepLfeAcc .48	7	7⅛	8⅛	
IndianaGrp .50	6	8⅛	8⅛	
Intercntl Finl		1	1½	
Interfinel .28	1	4⅛	4⅛	
IntlLifeHolding s	5	2⅞	3⅛	
InterstateCp .20	12	3⅛	4⅛	
InvestGrnty Life	4	9⅛	11	
InvHeritKy .10e		7⅛	8⅛	
InvInsAm .10e		1⅞	2⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	7	9⅛	9⅛	
KansCityLfe 1.20	7	28	29	+ ⅛
KemperCorp .80	30	13⅛	14	— ⅛
KyCentLife .20	27	5⅛	5⅛	
Lamar Life .40b		15	16	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	265	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
Life Am Bost		2	2½	
Life Ins Ga .66	14	14⅛	15⅛	
LifeInvInc .06e	15	4⅛	5½	
Lifesurance Cp	14	3	3½	+ ⅛
LincIncLf .40a		6⅛	7½	
La Sou Life	z25	2	2½	
LoyalAm LfeIns	3	6½	7½	
Manch Lfe Cas s	30	⅞	1⅛	
ManhtnLfeCp .28	2	3½	4	+ ½
ManhatLf In .36e		3	4	
MassGen Lfe		5	5½	
McMillen Cp .32		7	8	
MercuryGen .40	24	7⅛	8½	
Midw NatOh .01e		6½	7½	
MidwstUnLf .60r	3	8⅛	9⅛	
MinnTitleFinl .42		7	8	
ModrnAmLfe .14		2⅛	2⅞	
ModrnSecL .10e		1½	1⅞	
MonarchCap .72e	91	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
MonumentCp .48	75	10⅛	11⅛	
MotClAmIns .14	1	3	3⅛	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7⅛	7⅞	
NN Corp 1.20	7	13⅛	14½	
NatLifeFla .05e	4	2⅛	3⅛	
NatOldLine .26	55	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
NatResrveLf .58	1	10½	11⅛	+ ½
NatSecurIns s		3½	4	
NatWestn Lf	10	3½	3⅛	
Nationwide A .25	129	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
NationwideLf .55	21	26	27	
North Cent		3⅛	3⅞	
Noreast Hart .88		9⅛	10⅛	
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅛	2⅜	
NowstNatLfe .55	44	16½	17	+ ¼
Occident Lf .02e		3⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
Oh Casualty 1.32	26	34½	35	
OldRepInt .70a	21	21⅛	22	
PacStd Life	6	1⅜	1⅜	
PeerlessIns .50		8	9	
Penn Life	102	1½	1⅜	
Phila Life .69r	225	13½	13⅞	+ ½
PiedmtMan .14	25	3⅛	4½	
PreferdRisk .16e	1	8½	9¼	
Pres Life		1⅜	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .52	6	9⅞	10⅛	
ProvLifeND .25a	21	14⅛	15⅛	+ ½
Prov Lfe Acc .56	18	34	36	
Reliable Life .80	1	14⅛	15⅛	
RepNatLfe .25	12	3⅛	3⅛	
Safeco Cp 1	15	27	27½	
StPaulCos .72	88	28	28½	+ ½
SecurAmLfe .20r		5⅛	5⅛	
SecurConn Lfe		5⅛	5⅛	
SecLfe&Acc .36	3	6⅞	7⅛	
SecurLfeGa s	7	9⅛	10½	— ½
SouCaro Ins .40b	58	9½	10⅛	
SouUnAla .10e	1	3⅛	4	
SouthlandFin .30		11⅛	11⅛	
Sowstrn Lfe .92	56	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
SovereignCp .05e	4	3⅛	4⅛	
StdLifeIndna .25	z44	8⅛	9⅛	
StdSec Life		5⅛	6⅛	
Statesm Grp .19r		5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Surety Finl .07		2⅛	2⅞	
ThomJeffLf .10e		3½	4⅛	
TimeHolding .58	12	9⅛	10⅞	+ ¼
Transport Life	180	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Unicoa	z36	18⅛	19¼	
UnitAmer Life	3	3⅜	4⅛	— ⅜
UnitFireCas .85e		14⅛	15⅛	
UnitFireIns .50	1	4⅞	5⅛	
Unit Guaranty	32	5½	5⅞	
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e		4⅛	5	
UnitSav Life	2	2⅛	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	11	8⅛	9	
Variable Annut	25	7⅛	8⅛	
Vico Corp	4	1⅛	1⅛	
WestnCasSur .68		17½	18	
WestnStaLfe .25a		8	8¾	
Windsor Life		2⅛	2⅛	
WiscNatLife .50	12	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Wld Svc Lfe .70r	15	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
Zenith Nat Ins		1⅛	1⅜	
Zenith United		1⅛	2⅛	

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Mar. 6, 1975	5.62	4.50	4.56
Mar. 11	5.14	4.20	4.25
Mar. 13	5.14	4.14	4.20
Mar. 20	5.00	4.14	4.21
Mar. 27	4.95	4.09	4.16
Mar. 31	4.95	4.09	4.16
Apr. 3	5.02	4.34	4.42
Apr. 8	5.02	4.20	4.28
Apr. 10	5.07	4.23	4.31
Apr. 16	5.32	4.98	5.00
Apr. 17	5.15	4.49	4.50
Apr. 24	5.13	4.53	4.62
May 1	5.34	4.98	5.09
May 6	5.37	4.99	5.10
May 8	5.44	5.18	5.30
May 15	5.46	5.30	5.33
May 22	5.48	5.32	5.46
May 29	5.40	5.32	5.46
Jun. 3	5.51	5.29	5.44
Jun. 5	5.51	5.33	5.48
Jun. 12	5.52	5.34	5.50
Jun. 17	5.48	5.34	5.50
Jun. 19	5.58	5.42	5.59
Jun. 26	5.59	5.43	5.60
Jun. 30	5.61	5.43	5.61
July 1	5.61	5.39	5.50
July 3	5.64	5.52	5.70
July 10	5.65	5.53	5.72
July 17	5.66	5.50	5.69
July 24	5.67	5.51	5.71
July 29	5.68	5.52	5.73
July 31	5.69	5.53	5.74
Aug. 7	5.70	5.56	5.78
Aug. 14	5.72	5.56	5.78
Aug. 21	5.70	5.60	5.83
Aug. 25	5.70	5.52	5.75
Aug. 28	5.60	5.52	5.75
Sep. 23	5.67	5.51	5.75
Oct. 21	5.68	5.52	5.78
Nov. 18	5.68	5.52	5.78
Dec. 16	5.68	5.52	5.79
Jan. 13, 1976	5.73	5.58	5.80
Feb. 10	5.64	5.56	5.87

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	36¾	37⅛
Baystate Corporation	25¼	26¾
Cleveland Trust Cp.	35⅜	36¼
Detroit Bank Corporation	34¾	35¾
Fidelcor Inc.	24½	25½
First Nat. Bncp.	19½	20¼
First Nat. Cinn.	21½	22¼
Franklin N.Y.	2⅞	3⅛
Girard Corporation	34¾	36
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	49½	50¼
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	23¾	24¾
Lincoln First Banks	17⅞	18¼
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	45	45¼
Nat. City Corporation	25½	26¼
New England Merch. Boston	14	15
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	25½	26
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	25¾	26½
Prov. Nat. Corporation	22¼	23
Secur Pac. Corporation	17⅜	17¾
Shawmut Ass. Boston	31	32½
Sta. Str Bank Boston	25	26
U.S. Trust New York	23	24
Unit. Va. Bankshares	14½	15
Virginia Nat Bank	15	16

American Exchange

Week Ended March 1, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
MilmOnyx	377,200	17¾	9¼	17¼	+8⅞
US Filter	247,400	7½	5⅞	7⅛	+1½
PanOceanO	244,400	13⅛	10⅛	12½	+1
SyntexCorp	239,800	34	32	33⅝	—1⅛
ResearchCtl	219,800	14½	10⅞	14½	+3¼
ChampHo	205,500	3½	2⅞	3¼	—2
McCullCtl	169,400	4⅞	3⅞	4	— ¼
Marindu B	154,700	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
ShelterRes	147,200	3⅜	1⅞	3½	+1¾
KaiserInd	134,700	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼

Volume: 10,559,655 shares.
Year to date: 94,932,560 shares
Issues traded in: 1,217.
Advances: 387; declines: 573; unchanged: 258.
New highs: 36; new lows: 6.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

count to yield 8.7 per cent. German banks, operating within the guidelines set by the Bundesbank, are under pressure to not allow interest rates on deutsche-mark Eurobonds to become very much more attractive than rates on domestic bonds. The central bank's concern is that with a 50-billion DM federal deficit to finance this year, it does not want competition from the Eurobond market. Thus, as domestic rates slide, Eurobond rates will fall also.

Draulkraftwerke, for example, has cut the coupon on its 100-million DM offering to 8 3/4 per cent. The 10-year issue, guaranteed by the government of Austria, is expected to be priced at a small discount.

These terms are in line with those announced for France's Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications. Its seven-year, state-guaranteed notes are to carry an 8 3/4-per-cent coupon.

Scheduled to be announced this week is a 100-million DM loan for Nippon Telephone & Telegraph, also carrying a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.

Still on offer is the 12-year currency option loan for Norges Kommunalbank, offering 230 million Norwegian kroner (about 103 million DM) at 8 3/4 per cent.

International Institutions
(7-15 Years)
Feb. 26: 9.73 %, Feb. 19: 9.77 %.
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Feb. 26: 10.07 %, Feb. 19: 10.04 %.
Industrials (3-7 Years)
Feb. 26: 7.97 %, Feb. 19: 8.04 %.

Market Turnover

	Feb. 28	Feb. 21
Cedel	$306.2 mil.	$310.7 mil.
Euroclear	$250.0 mil.	$205.4 mil.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended March 1, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
RyderSys	2,227,700	6⅛	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅞
Polaroid	859,000	22	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅞
SonyCorp	736,100	8⅞	6¼	8½	+ ⅞
KresgeSS	727,100	23¼	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
PanAm	721,500	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	—
XeroxCp	674,400	79¾	71¼	74	—5⅛
Citicorp	669,800	33¼	31¼	32⅞	— ⅛
IntTelTel	607,300	19	17½	18⅞	— ⅛
GenElec	542,800	44⅞	41⅞	44⅛	— ⅛
SouthernCo	541,400	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
MinnMM	527,900	54½	50½	54	+1¼
McDonald	525,800	41¼	39¼	40¼	—1¼
NatSemicn	496,100	19⅞	16½	19⅞	+2⅞
RockwellInt	493,900	24	20½	20¼	—2½
Std Oil Ind	490,700	42	39¼	40⅛	—1¾
TexacoInc	483,100	26⅝	25	26⅛	— ⅜
EastKodak	480,400	88	82⅞	87¼	+ ¼
FordMot	474,400	34⅞	32⅛	33	—1⅞
AetnaLfeC	471,800	23	21	22¼	—1¼
Westgh	453,700	12½	11⅞	12¼	—

Issues traded: 1982.
Advances: 625; declines: 1,140; unchanged: 217.
New highs: 34; new lows: 7.

Volume

Last week	92,841,050 shares
Week ago	72,885,500 shares
Year ago	74,041,050 shares
1975	856,450,354 shares
1974	632,846,089 shares
1973	748,035,060 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended March 1, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	739.05	719.18	739.05	—10.72
20 Transp.	163.30	157.41	163.30	+ 1.27
15 Utilities	81.03	79.34	79.34	— 2.62
65 Comb.	235.14	229.19	235.15	— 2.77

Standard & Poor's

500 Stocks	81.59	79.53	81.56	— 1.08

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3470	5.6930	102.87*	56.38*	37.32y	—	6.8950*	97.9750*	43.30*
Brussels (c)	34.035	82.79	14.915	8.184	5.425*	14.51	—	14.205	6.285
Frankfurt	2.2790	5.5380	—	54.70*	3.6300x	97.30*	6.70*	94.88*	42.14*
London (z)	2.42945	—	5.5375	10.115	1534.75	5.68375	82.635	5.8300	13.1450
Milan	638.00	1533.80	275.10	150.70	—	267.70	16.44	261.73	116.00
Paris	4.1650	10.1325	182.750*	—	6.6400x	177.700*	12.2287*	173.950*	77.350*
Zurich	2.40	5.8303	105.36*	57.61*	0.3621*	102.36*	7.05*	—	44.5*

The following are dollar value only: Danish krone: 4.4095; Escudo: 23.80; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.605; Schilling: 16.435; Sw. krona: 3.8875; Yen: 286.95; Belgian financial franc: 34.425.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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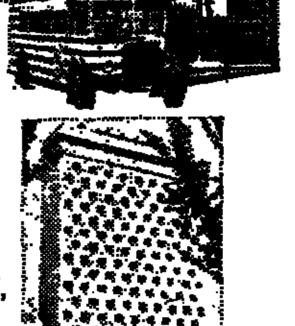
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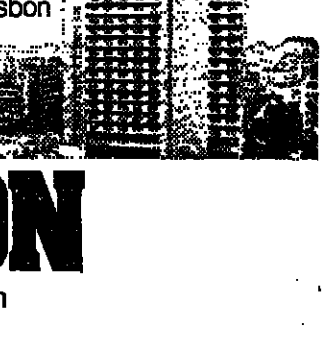
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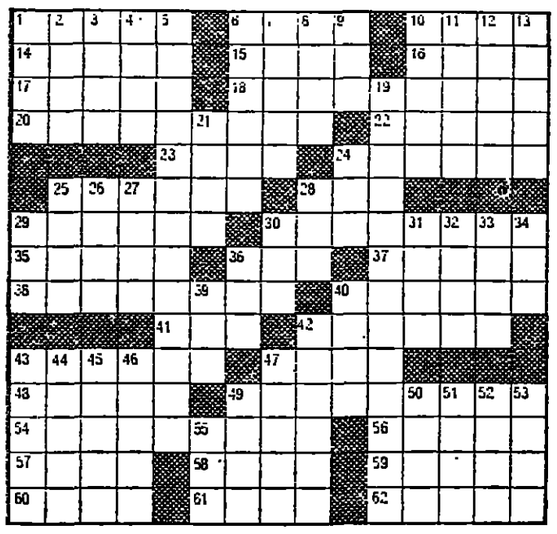
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36 Use the O.T.B.
39 Fleming
40 Have —— on (pout)
42 Kind of ticket
43 Wild dog of India
44 "—— Without a Cause"
45 Conference site of 1945
46 Part of a sink
47 Sixth ——
49 Cobra feature
50 Melville title
51 Sand launce
52 No —— (nothing doing)
53 Vehicle
55 Danish fjord



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	14	57	Fair
BEIRUT	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	Fair
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	18	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Overcast
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—2	28	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair
LISBON	14	57	Overcast
LONDON	11	52	Showers
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy
MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Overcast
MONTREAL	—1	23	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—6	21	Cloudy
MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Overcast
PARIS	10	50	Rain
PRAGUE	9	48	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	13	55	Fair
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	15	59	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Fair
VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WARSAW	8	46	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	2	36	Cloudy
ZURICH	9	48	Cloudy

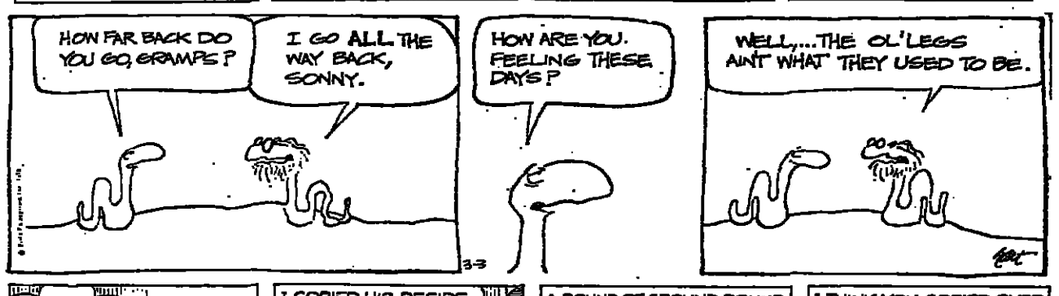
Mutual Funds

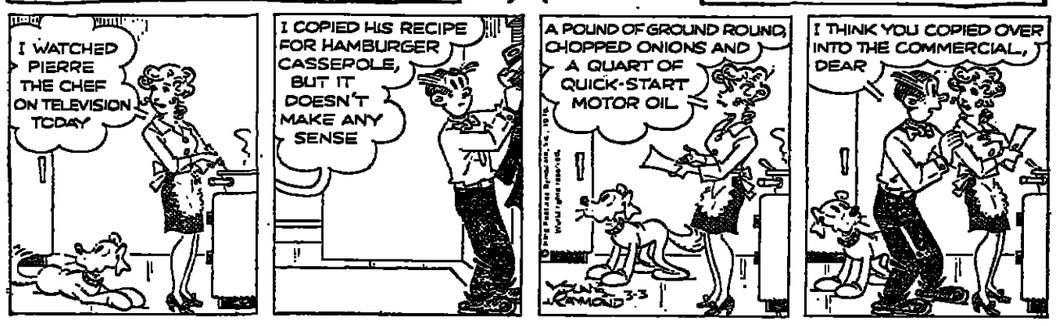
NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

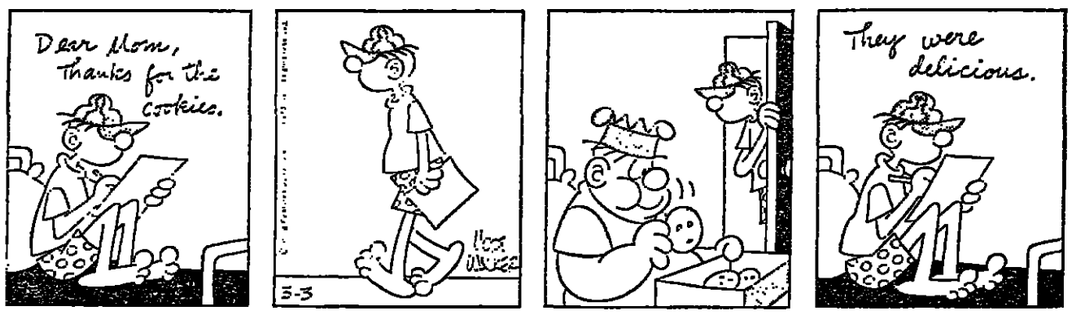
Closing Prices February 28, 1975

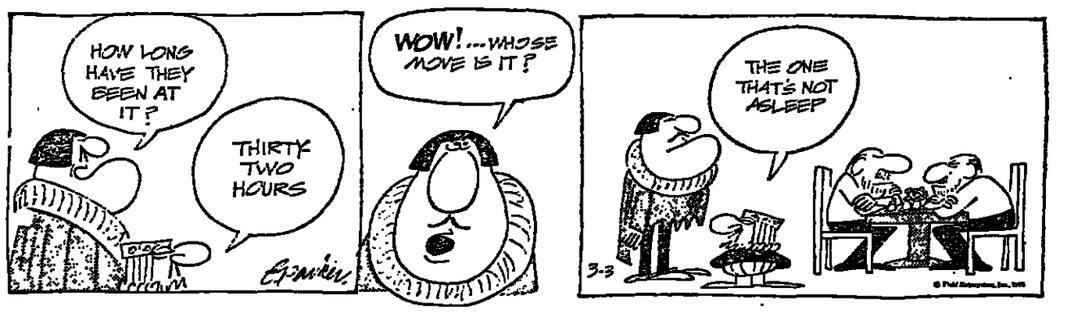
	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.93	4.01
Adm Grt	3.27	3.58
Adm Inc	3.07	3.36
Adm Ins	6.00	6.58
Advisers	3.46	3.78
Aetna F	5.85	6.43
Aetna Shr	11.74	12.83
Afuture F	6.07	N.L.
AllAm Fd	7.56	.37
Allstate	8.29	9.02
Alpha	8.54	9.44
Amcap	3.92	4.30
Am Birth	9.88	10.86
Am Equity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capt	5.20	5.68
Income	7.42	8.11
Invest	6.31	7.11
Speci	5.56	5.53
Stock	9.76	6.70
Am Grth	4.15	4.54
Am Incln	3.87	4.23
Am Invs	3.91	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.25	7.92
AmN Gth	11.98	12.96
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.02	N.L.
Grwth	5.27	6.02
Income	6.15	6.74
Pesry	10.13	11.10
Speclr	9.34	3.85
Fd Inv	5.93	6.29
Wash N	8.70	9.53
Audax Fd	5.48	5.96
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.12	4.49
Fnd B	4.30	6.85
Stock	8.11	5.38
Bal Grth	8.61	9.42
Babson	8.67	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	4.62	
Bayrk Gr	2.70	
Beacn Hill	7.39	N.L.
Beacn In	8.83	N.L.
Bonk Grp	2.79	3.07
Bnk Fd A	14.28	15.—
Bondstk	7.16	4.26
Bost Fdn	7.77	8.49
Brwn Fd	2.20	2.58
Burnh Fd	8.36	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	10.15	11.15
Canon	8.65	9.87
Divid	5.71	6.29
NatW S	8.79	9.61
NY Vnt	8.13	8.93
CG Fund	7.40	8.07
CG Incm	7.25	7.92
Cap Prsv	24.70	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.62	9.62
Chall Inv	8.05	8.80
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.02	1.11
Balan	7.15	8.02
Bond	7.52	8.65
Eq Gr	8.66	9.49
Eq Pro	2.14	2.34
Eq Am	5.53	6.04
Grwth	2.21	2.43
Incom	3.84	4.23
P-Inv	3.14	3.43
Speci	3.14	3.26
Vent	4.05	4.39
Charm Fd	8.34	9.10
Christ Gr	Boston:	
Fund	5.11	6.13
Eqty Cap	9.47	N.L.
Chrysld	7.68	8.42
Spect	4.55	4.97
Chemcl	7.62	8.34
Cit'l Incom:	Fd:	
Basic F	4.24	4.80
Basic S	5.70	6.23
Cliff Fd	7.76	8.91
Clan Fd	7.62	8.05
Schul*	8.54	9.32
Colonial:		
Comm	8.56	9.05
Equity	7.12	7.77
Fund	8.61	9.19
Growth	4.40	4.81
Incom	8.25	9.02
Vent	4.66	5.09
Colu Grth	10.10	N.L.
Colum Fd	8.55	N.L.
Cwith AB	83	90
Cwith C	1.09	1.20
Comp Gr	4.45	4.58
Comp Ca	nvnt	4.17
Comp Bd	7.36	8.03
Comp Fd	6.13	7.31
Concord	7.87	N.L.
Cons Inv	2.50	2.75
Constl G	4.72	N.L.
Cont Mut	8.75	N.L.
Corp Cap	9.87	10.67
Dallas Fd	9.41	
Davis Fd	5.42	N.L.
deVegh	38.9	0 N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	7.66	8.37
Delaw	8.65	8.85
Delta	5.45	5.94
Dir Cap	3.04	3.33
Dodge Cox	13.66	N.L.
Dreyfus	8.02	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	9.16	10.04
Equit	3.46	3.70
Levge	11.20	12.27
Liqu As	10 02	
Spl Inc	6.43	7.05
Third C	8.55	9.37
E&E Fd	2.84	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.23	6.83
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.68	8.39
Growth	7.63	8.34
Incom	5.30	5.79
Speci	4.89	5.34
Stock	8.47	9.26
EDIE Spl	15.14	N.L.
Egnet Fd	9.09	9.88
Elfun Tr	11.21	
Energy	10.21	N.L.
Fairfld	6.68	7.30
Farm Bu	7.08	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.26	9.03
Capit	7.66	8.37
Contfd	8.57	
Conv	6.42	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dsmy	6.30	
Essex	5.94	
Eurot	9.87	10.79
Fidel	12.71	13.89
Financ	8.56	9.36
Salem	3.18	5.48
Trend	16.78	18.34
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.15	N.L.
Indust	2.13	N.L.
Incom	8.63	N.L.
Vent	2.92	N.L.
FstFd Va	8.84	9.66
Fst Investors:		
Disco	3.67	4.02
Grwth	5.45	5.98
Incom	6.54	7.61
Stock	6.17	6.76
Fst Mtf A	6.71	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	6.84	
100 Fd	6.52	
101 Fd	6.78	
Fnd Grth	3.54	3.87
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.11	4.49
Incom	9.46	10.39
Mut Shrs	16.55	N.L.
Mut Trst	7.47	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.25	
Natl Inc	7.58	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.20	7.54
Bond	4.11	4.49
Divid	7.96	8.72
Growth	4.65	5.08
PI Stk	5.10	5.52
Incom	4.19	4.58
Stock	5.79	6.33
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	13.16	14.32
Growth	7.44	8.09
Incom	13.38	14.54
Side	11.42	12.41
Neuw Cet	4.67	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.17	N.L.
New Per	12.21	13.00
New Wld	6.58	10.47
Newton	10.22	11.17
Nichl Fd	9.84	N.L.
Noreast	13.39	N.L.
Omega	6.44	6.56
One Wms	12.47	N.L.
ONeill Fd	10.02	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Discov	5.21	5.69
Incom	7.15	7.81
Opp Mu	9.61	
Alrd	7.07	7.73
Time	14.24	4.77
OTC Sec	6.91	7.58
Param M	5.90	6.45
Partner	6.70	N.L.
Paul Pvr	5.02	5.49
Pcgas Fd	2.12	3.42
Penn Sq	5.83	N.L.
Penn Mu	1.67	N.L.
Philia	5.29	5.80
Phoe Cap	7.01	7.66
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg Fs	10.07	10.94
Pilg Fd	5.72	6.25
Mag C	2.63	N.L.
Mag In	7.53	8.23
Pine St	9.10	N.L.
Pioneer Funds:		
Fund	9.45	10.87
II	8.70	9.51
Plan Inv	9.26	10.12
Pilgrim	9.41	10.28
Pilgrim2	6.52	7.03
Price Funds:		
Growth	9.32	N.L.
Incom	9.44	N.L.
N Era	9.54	N.L.
N Horiz	8.73	N.L.
Prud Inc	7.58	N.L.
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.23	10.09
Equit	6.62	7.58
Geogra	11.17	12.21
Growth	8.51	9.03
Incom	7.18	7.53
Invest	8.40	9.17
Vista	7.28	9.07
Voyag	7.52	8.72
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.58	5.01
Safec Eqt	6.18	6.75
Safec Gth	4.74	5.18
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.43	N.L.
Speci	18.49	N.L.
Balan	12.36	N.L.
Com St	7.47	N.L.
Man Rs	10.05	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.10	4.49
Security Funds:		
Equity	2.73	2.99
Invest	5.40	5.92
Ultra	5.24	5.74
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	5.98	N.L.
Sel Opp	7.08	N.L.
Sel Spl	11.25	N.L.
Sent Gth	7.42	8.07
Sentry F	10.44	11.35
Shareholders Go:		
Growth	3.40	3.93
Entrp	3.45	4.86
Flet Fd	3.90	4.26
Harbr	6.77	7.40
Legal	5.71	6.24
Pace	6.76	7.39
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	14.20	15.52
Incom	15.59	17.04
Invest	7.77	8.49
Sherm D	14.33	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	5.63	6.15
Invest	7.98	8.72
Trust	6.57	7.18
Vent	5.99	6.55
SB Equ	7.96	N.L.
SB I&Gr	8.79	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.00	10.47
Sw Invs	5.92	6.40
Swin Gt	4.14	4.48
Sower Inv	9.04	10.23
Spectra F	3.16	
S&P IntD	4.67	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.51	5.84
Div Fd	3.86	4.22
Prog F	3.37	5.68
StFrm Gr	7.97	N.L.
STFrm In	7.95	N.L.
State St	34.31	34.70
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.26	N.L.
Asso F	.95	N.L.
Invest	1.64	N.L.
Ocean	5.54	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	15.97	N.L.
Cap O	6.94	N.L.
Stock	10.83	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Growth	4.83	5.29
Incom	7.01	7.68
Komp	10.38	11.04
Surmt	6.46	7.08
Tech	5.29	5.80
Survey F	7.88	8.61
Temp Gr	7.60	8.22
Temp Inv	11.60	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.74	7.33
Trav Eq	8.16	8.94
Tudr Hed	9.19	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.82	N.L.
TwnC Inc	3.41	N.L.
Twen Fty	4.27	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.12	N.L.
US GovSe	9.62	9.77
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.34	3.66
Balan	6.78	7.41
ComSt	9.76	10.67
Unit Mut	6.68	7.40
Unifund	6.63	7.25
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	9.90	10.62
Nat Inv	5.38	5.88
U Cap	6.81	7.44
Union	10.71	11.70
United Funds:		
Accm	5.19	5.69
Bond	6.87	7.53
Con Gr	7.25	8.15
Con Inc	7.75	8.47
Incom	5.41	5.91
Scien	5.10	5.59
Vang	4.27	4.68
Unit Svcs	4.84	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Wal Li	4.68	5.13
Incom	3.65	4.03
Lev Gr	5.24	5.74
Spl Sit	2.50	2.74
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.70	6.23
Comm	5.37	5.87
Spec	5.34	5.84
Vandrbt	2.55	2.79
Vanig TN	4.57	
Varin P	7.97	8.73
Viking	4.35	N.L.
Wallst G	5.09	5.56
Wash M	10.32	11.28
Weing Ed	8.26	N.L.
Wellington Groups:		
Equip	15.15	17.43
Invst	6.45	7.05
Manag	8.61	9.41
Trust	8.23	8.98
Wellsl	10.59	11.43
Wellth	8.56	9.36
West B	9.24	10.10
Windr	6.53	7.14
Werl Ind	2.05	2.19
Westf Grt	6.84	6.57
Wisc Fd	4.35	4.76
Ziegler	8.30	9.08

PEANUTS


B.C.


BLONDIE


BEETLE BAILEY


WIZARD of ID


ANDY CAPP


REX MORGAN M.D.


RIP KIRBY


JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*
BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TINJO
GALEL
MAULSY
CHYSIP



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CASTE GLORY IMBUED MOHAIR
Answer: *Pleasant to do when in Rome*—ROAM

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE BUCKSKIN MAN TALES

By Frederick Manfred. Signet New American Library Paperbacks. Five novels. $1.25 each.

Reviewed by Madison Jones

AFTER 19 published novels Frederick Manfred remains comparatively little known outside his native West. Many readers, presuming on the slightest kind of acquaintance with his work, would have him to be a writer of mere "Westerns." Others not much better acquainted seem to regard him as a sort of rude romantic giant who, while glancing over his shoulder at Homer's example, hacks out his heroic fiction with a blunt instrument.

There is, maybe, a little justice in this last assessment. Speaking of Manfred's more characteristic fiction, Wallace Stegner, who does know, and admires, the work, insists on its romantic character and points to certain shortcomings of style and judgment. And up to a point Stegner is probably right. The heedlessness of Manfred's enormous energy has produced weaknesses, sometimes serious ones, in even his best novels. But when we look at the fact that this same energy has produced "Lord Grizzly" (1954) and "Conquering Horse" (1959), what can we do but register our quibbles and give thanks for it?

The five "Buckskin Man Tales," now republished in paperback, represent Manfred at his best and, in fact, include two or three of his most distinguished novels. All depict, among other things, phases of life in the West during the last century—specifically the "Siouxland" region—and all depend on carefully researched historical bases. "Lord Grizzly" is the fictionalized story of Hugh Glass, a historical figure of the Northwestern frontier in the first quarter of the century. "Scarlet Plume" (1964) is the story of a woman captured by Indians in the Sioux uprising of 1862. "Riders of Judgment" (1957) re-creates the war between large and small ranchers in Wyoming in the latter part of the century, and "King of Spades" (1966) is partly concerned with portraying the 1870's gold rush in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Only "Conquering Horse," a novel exclusively about Indians, has no traceable historical event or personage at its center, though the fictional creation is obviously supported by the most painstaking research. But none of the novels is so stringently oriented in terms of historical fact as to limit Manfred's creative powers as novelist.

The five novels, as I judge them, are nowhere near of equal merit. "King of Spades" is the least successful. Somehow Oedipus seems a bit mislocated in South Dakota, and surely the gold rush in the Black Hills offers no kind of answering thematic resonance. "Riders of Judgment," a story of cowboys, is a much better novel, but still lacks the dramatic realization that is so complete in Manfred's best work.

Happily the other three novels are among the author's most distinguished. The life of the Indians in their original condition excites Manfred's imagination to its splendid best, and both "Scarlet Plume" and "Conquering Horse"—though the first only in part—deal with Indian life. Of course no vision of that life can be finally authoritative at this point, and it can be argued that Manfred's is a romantic one. But if so, the vision is romantic in the best sense: in the process of suspending certain material limits a more persuasive reality is made available. It is hard to see how a life so bound up with the primitive view of nature as essentially spiritual could be more effectively rendered than it is here, where the near-miraculous is a part of the daily order of things. Add to this that Manfred nowhere shrinks from detailing the savage cruelties of Indian life, and the sum is a portrait that—to this reader at least—is about as convincing as it could be. "Conquering Horse" especially is a remarkable achievement.

But the very best of these novels, and surely a Western classic, is "Lord Grizzly." Historical fact supplies the novel's bare outline. A man, Old Hugh Glass, is horribly mauled and mutilated by a grizzly bear and, of necessity, is left by his companions to die in the South Dakota wilderness. His desperate crawl to safety, a crawl that takes him weeks, and his consequent passion for revenge on the men who had deserted him constitute the story's simple action. But the rest, the real story, Hugh Glass's suffering, anguish and courage is Manfred's creation. And what an impressive creation it is.

Manfred the novelist is a little like the primitive Indians he describes. The whole world is alive for him: small things and great ones alike are brimful of significance. Hence the acuteness of his eye for detail and his gift for portraying the eloquence of purely sensuous experience.

The Buckskin Man Tales, as Manfred has stated, were intended to portray, by a series of fictional murals, an era of history in a part of the West. But the greater value of the portrayal is not the historical value, at least in any strict sense of history. Rather, it is Manfred's image of the land that helped to shape the history.

Madison Jones, who teaches at Auburn University, is the author of "A Cry of Absence" and other novels.

© The Washington Post.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

R	O	B	S		D	E	M	E		T	I	R	O	L
A	M	E	N		E	M	I	L		O	R	A	R	E
V	E	R	O		V	O	N	K	A	R	A	J	A	N
I	N	N	O	V	A	T	I	O	N	S		A	I	A
		S	T	I	L	E		N	I	C	H	E	S	
G	O	T	Y	O	U		S	P	O	O	L			
E	N	E		L	E	M	U	R		N	O	O	N	S
A	C	I	D		S	A	G	A		T	R	A	P	
A	E	N	E	E		C	A	M	P	S		A	M	A
			F	L	E	E	R		E	L	I	T	E	S
P	U	T	T	E	R		P	A	E	D	O			
A	N	D		C	O	P	P	E	R	W	I	R	E	S
S	I	G	H	T	S	E	E	R	S		O	I	S	E
S	T	E	R	O		A	R	L	O		C	O	T	E
E	S	T	E	R		T	E	E	N		Y	S	E	R

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

GLIGORIC/BLACK



QUINTEROS/WHITE

Diagram #1

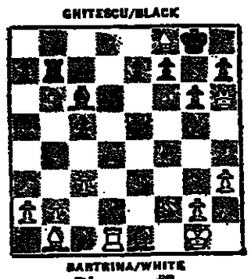
NAVAROVSZKY/BLACK



RAICEVIC/WHITE

Diagram #2

GHITESCU/BLACK



BARTRINA/WHITE

Diagram #3

Diagrams 1-3 show critical situations in recent tournament play in which checkmate or gain of material is accomplished by a sharp combination. To work them as problems, please don't look at the solutions given below.

In Diagram 1, you can pluck what's ripe for plucking—or you can delve into a longer, but more devastating combination. Either way, White wins.

In Diagram 2, Black to move and win, a whole series of brilliant tactics is required to prove the strength of the Black attack.

In Diagram 3, White to play, the treacherous task is to make sure that it is not Black who gives the mate.

SOLUTIONS

In Diagram 1, Argentine grandmaster Miguel Quinteros won the exchange from Svetozar Gligoric in the Manila International Tournament by 1 N-N6, since 1...KxN loses the queen to 2 NxPch. But 1 NxP!! is stronger yet, because of 1...QxN/3; 2 Q-N5ch, K-B2; 3 R-Q7ch, QxR; 4 Q-N6 mate. True, after 1 NxP!!, Gligoric could hold out longer with 1...Q-K1; 2 N/4-B5ch, BxN; 3 NxBch, K-N1; 4 N-Q7ch, K-B2; 5 B-N6ch, K-N2; 6 Q-N5, B-B3; 7 N-B5ch, K-N1; 8 Q-R6, but White wins far more easily than in the line Quinteros chose.

In Diagram 2, there was no stopping Navarovszky in the Trencianske-Teplice International Tournament after 1...PxP!, since 2 BxR permits 2...BxPch; 3 K-R1, P-N7 mate. Raicevic actually played 2 QxB, but then came the really crushing 2...N-Q5!!, when 3 RxN, PxRPch; 4 K-R1, Q-B8ch mates next move. Also 3 BPxP goes up in smoke after 3...NxNch; 4 PxN, QxRPch; 5 K-B1, Q-R8ch; 6 Q-N1, QxPch; 7 K-K1, QxKPch. In the game, Raicevic gave up his queen with 3 QxN, but his compensation was insufficient after 3...PxRPch; 4 K-R1, PxQ; 5 N-N5, Q-R5; 6 N-B7ch, K-N1. 7 NxRch, PxN.

In Diagram 3, from the Olot International Tournament, Bartrina did not fall for 1 R-Q8??, B-B7ch!, but wrapped up the game beautifully by 1 B-N7!, ready to squash 1...Q-N1 with 2 B-K5, Q-KB1; 3 R-Q8, B-K1, RxB. Ghitescu tried 1...B-B7ch; 2 K-B1 (of course not 2 KxB, RxPch), B-N4ch; 3 KxB, Q-K7ch; 4 K-N3, QxR; 5 B-R8!, Q-Q3ch; 6 K-B2 and Black must give up the queen to stop mate.

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razier's Easy Victory ives Him Title Hopes

BOURNE, March 2 (UPI). expected—former world weight boxing champion razier easily beat Jimmy today and then, as also ed, said he is ready to meet ion Muhammad Ali for the

ier, who has split a pair ts with Ali, stopped Ellis ninth round. The loser was y target at the end and ad a cut by his right eye later required five stitches. ier said he will fight any top 10 heavyweights in the "But they're all ducking e added. "I want to fight Ali right now, if I can get ive me a day or so to get together and I'll be ready n. But he's like a dog with l between his legs—asham- afraid."

had no answer to Frazier's two-fisted attack except nch. He suffered heavy ment from hooks and up- before his manger, Angelo e, threw in the towel.

ier said Ellis held him than he expected. "He's ed his style in laying in he said. "Dundee has him the same as he taught nmad Ali, to hold. Ellis allow me to work and I am happy if I can't get out and work. In the last three , I got working because he s tired and couldn't hold r anymore."

ies said he asked the ref- o stop the fight because was "no use leaving Jimmy e any longer—it made no

tried to break Frazier's tum by sliding and duck- d holding, but Frazier was o strong," he said.

lee, also Ali's manager, Frazier's performance im- e, but "Muhammad Ali is eated boxer of all time— l fight anyone, anywhere time. I will discuss with e possibility of a world ght out here in Melbourne. d be with Frazier, but I say anything definite."

owd of 15,000 watched the ed match, billed as a world mination bout, at the St. ootball Oval.

a quiet first round, Frazier hurling left hooks—the unch which knocked Ellis e last time they met.

round three, Frazier by 10-1/4 pounds at 211 , hammered Ellis time and with roundhouse left hooks.

By the sixth round, it was obvious Ellis could not withstand the pressure.

Referee Bob Foster, the former world light-heavyweight champion, finally stopped the fight with Ellis little more than a punching bag for Frazier.

Chacon Victor

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (UPI).—Bobby Chacon retained his World Boxing Council featherweight championship last night in quick fashion, knocking out Mexico's Jesus "Papelero," Estrada in the second round of their scheduled 15-round title fight.

Chacon, 126, knocked down Estrada, 125 1/2, twice in the second round and referee John Thomas didn't even bother to count t second time.

Easy Defense

BOLOGNA, March 2 (AP).—Joe Bugner of Britain retained his European heavyweight boxing title last night by stopping challenger Dante Cane of Italy in the fifth round of their 15-round bout at the Sports Palace.

Cane, bleeding from the left eye, was judged unfit by the doctor to begin the fifth round of the fight that was a replay of their encounter in Nottingham, England, three years ago.

As in Nottingham, Cane claimed Bugner butted him and failed to finish the fight.

The triumph enabled Bugner, 24, to remain in the running as a possible contender for the world heavyweight title held by Muhammad Ali. Before the fight, Andy Smith, Bugner's manager, said negotiations were under way for a Bugner-Ali fight in New York.



Associated Press.

FIRM HOLDS—Frenchman Richard Astre grips ball as Irishman grips Frenchman's head.

Ireland Joins Race for Rugby Union Crown

DUBLIN, March 2 (UPI).—Ireland routed France, 25-6, yesterday to preserve its chances of retaining the Five Nations Rugby Union championship.

Fly-half Billy McCombe starred for the home team, scoring 13 of his side's points.

The title race is now a battle among Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Each team has four points from three matches. Wales, previously unbeaten, was edged, 12-10, by the Scots yesterday in Edinburgh.

France also has four points, but has completed its four-match program. England has lost its three matches.

The Irish thrilled their supporters with a game full of fast, open rugby. They were always in command.

Only the accurate kicking of fly-half Lucien Paries kept the French in the game in the first half, when Ireland led, 10-6.

Ireland took only four minutes to open the scoring. Following a ruck 35 meters out, winger Tom Grace kicked over the heads of the French three quarters, then got to the ball to race over in the corner for a try.

McCombe then made it 7-0 six minutes later from a penalty.

Wales Bows

EDINBURGH, March 2 (Reuters).—Scotland kept the Five Nation Rugby Union championship wide open with a 12-10 victory over Wales before a crowd of 85,000 at Murrayfield here today.

Wales almost gained a dramatic draw when flanker Trevor Evans scored after four and a half minutes of injury time.

But Alan Martin failed in his attempt to equalize with the conversion and Wales, unbeaten until yesterday, lost its chance of completing the Grand Slam.

Scotland's victory, by a dropped goal and three penalties to a try and two penalties, kept it unbeaten in its last nine Five Nation internationals at Murrayfield.

South African Wins Grand Prix

Last-Minute Changes Aid Scheckter

JOHANNESBURG, March 2 (UPI).—Jody Scheckter, driving a spare Tyrrell-Ford with an untested engine fitted 30 minutes before the starting flag dropped, drove one of his best races to win the South African Formula One Grand Prix before a roaring crowd yesterday. He became the first South African to win his nation's grand prix.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, last year's winner, slipstreamed in his wake and pushed him throughout the race but said later, "There was no way I could have overtaken him.

"He seemed unnerved by my pressuring him and I waited for him to make a mistake, but he didn't," he said.

While looking for a gap to overtake Scheckter, the Argentinian clocked the day's fastest time on the straight, 177.68 miles an hour.

Scheckter, who walked away unharmed from a 140 mph crash during Thursday's practice, tried out the spare Tyrrell for the first time during an hour's practice early yesterday but the car's engine blew. His mechanics had a new engine fitted, but not tested, 30 minutes before the noon start.

Former world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland, who won at the Kyalami race track in 1969 and 1973, said Scheckter, 25, drove "the best race of his life. He's come of age today."

A delighted crowd of about 100,000 spectators agreed, and threw hats, colored seats and umbrellas into the air when he passed the checkered flag and mobbed their idol as he sprayed champagne from the winner's rostrum.

Team manager Ken Tyrrell said after the race, "We have to have dramas to win the South African Grand Prix. We've never won it without having dramas."

Tyrrell's second car in the race, driven by Frenchman Patrick Depailler, finished third in the 78-lap event around the 3.5-mile circuit. Finishing fourth was Brazil's Carlos Pace, who had the pole position in his Brabham. Fifth was Austria's Niki Lauda, in a Ferrari while his teammate, Clay Regazzoni, fifth for much of the race, withdrew near the end when he learned he had been penalized one minute for jumping the starting flag.

Opening Points

Defending world champion Emerson Fittipaldi, of Brazil, made one threatening move during the race in his McLaren but had to withdraw after 65 laps because of misfiring cylinders. He still leads the drivers' standings with 15 points, three more than Pace. Scheckter's triumph, acheived at an average speed of 111.5 mph, gave him his first nine points of the season which is now three races old.

Pace, who put up the fastest practice lap times, did it again during the race, clocking 1:17.2 on the 11th lap. It was 0.8 second behind his best practice time and 0.15 behind the official lap record of 1:17.05 held by South Africa's Dave Charlton.

The best American in the race was Mark Donohue, in a Penske. He completed 77 laps to take eighth place. Mario Andretti retired his Parnelli after 72 laps with a broken transmission.

One of the Penske mechanics said afterwards, "After all, it is a new car on a new track but we don't yet know why we didn't get more speed. We'll find out."

Lella Lombardi, the first woman to drive in a South African Formula One Grand Prix, and the first woman in a grand prix race in 15 years, retired after 13 laps because of a lack of fuel pressure. The Italian girl, who drove a March, smiled, after she was out of the race, shrugged her shoulders and said, "Better luck next time."



Associated Press.

WINNER'S REWARD—South African Grand Prix victor Jody Scheckter is decorated by garland of flowers.

Murphy Overcomes Nicklaus To Snap a 2-Year Drought

LAUDERHILL, Fla., March 2 (AP).—Bob Murphy birdied the 17th hole—coming within inches of an eagle-two—to overhaul Jack Nicklaus and Eddie Pearce and win the $260,000 Jackie Gleason Inverrary Golf Classic today.

Murphy, who spent most of last season on the sidelines with his hand in a cast, turned back the struggling Nicklaus and the 22-year-old Pearce in a dramatic stretch run that produced Murphy's first triumph since 1970.

Murphy, who collected $52,000, finished with a 4-under-par 68 and a 273 total, 15 under par, on the windswept, 7,128-yard Inverrary Country Club course.

Pearce, who said he thought he had won the tournament with a birdie on the final hole, had a 71 for a 274 total, one shot back.

Nicklaus, the leader after the third round, had a three-stroke lead at one point late in the round but let it get away. He hit one out of bounds and double-bogeyed the 14th hole, then bogeyed the par-5 15th and dropped back to third at 275. He had an erratic last-round 73.

Miller Barber was next, shooting a 68 for 276. Lee Trevino's 66, easily the best round of the windy day, produced a 277 total and a tie with U.S. Open champion Hale Irwin, who closed with a 70.

Arnold Palmer, the 45-year-old master seeking an end to a two-year victory drought, finished poorly. Playing in a threesome with Murphy and Nicklaus, Palmer had a 74 for 279. He was tied with Tom Weiskopf, who bogeyed two of his last three holes for a 73.

Johnny Miller, a three-time winner this season and the outstanding player of the game for the last year, did not compete in this, the richest event on the tour.

Stones Fails to Reach Record Heights in Controversial Meet

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Dwight Stones set no records during the Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championships Friday, but the Mickey Mouse T-shirt he donned after the competition might have indicated his feelings better than any flop in the high jump.

"The shirt exemplifies my feelings about this meet," the 21-year-old high jumper said, denouncing everything about the 87th annual meet at Madison Square Garden. "I couldn't care less if I ever come back." He also had his usual complaint over conditions in the high jump. He won his event at 7 feet 3 inches.

Stones had broken the indoor world record four times this season.

Year after year, no indoor meet seems to promise more and deliver less than the AAU championships. This one was no exception despite the incentive of berths on the American team for tomorrow night's meet against the Soviet Union in Richmond, Va.

Controversial rulings overshadowed few record performances—by Rosalyn Bryant (women's 220-yard dash) and Martha Watson (long jump)—and another exhilarating finish by Miruts Yifter in the three-mile run (13:07.6), and another victory by Filbert Bayi in the mile.

Even if some of the athletes' complaints were frayed and redundant, the AAU did little to enhance its image as the internationally recognized governing body for the sport in this country.

The meet did not wind up until 12:55 yesterday morning, after the pole vault, in which nine men, a record for a single meet, cleared 17 feet.

The inconsistencies in decision-making between the men's and women's committees underscored the need for more uniform policies and practices if American athletes, particularly the women, were to improve at the world-class level.

The women's committee refused to accept entries from foreign athletes in the shorter events, and also disallowed Francie Larrieu's attempt at what would have been an amazing double in the two-mile and mile.

Yet, whatever consistency the AAU tried to establish in defending its decision on Larrieu vanished when a Tanzanian runner, Claver Kamanya, was allowed to enter the men's 600-yard final earlier in the day.

Bob Lafferty, track and field administrator for the AAU, repeatedly refused to comment on the Kamanya case. But one meet official said he had overheard Lafferty telling another member of the games committee, "Did you want to see Bayi scratch from the mile?" which indicated that pressure from the Tanzanians had forced the AAU to bend the rules.

Bayi held off a bid from Paul Cummings to complete his unbeaten indoor U.S. tour, winning in 4:02.1.

Uncustomarily, Bayi waited until the race was nearly three-quarters completed before surging to the front and outsprinting Cummings over the last half lap. Bayi's time marked the first occasion this year he failed to break 4 minutes.

Rick Wohlhuter, the world record-holder in the 1,000 yards and the half-mile, waited until there was just over a lap to go before taking the lead to beat Brian McElroy in the 1,000.

Hasley Crawford beat Steve Williams in the 60-yard dash. Pietro Mennea of Italy and Ivory Crockett, the world's only 9-second 100-yard dash man, failed to make the final.

Larrieu, having been shut out of the two-mile because she had not run the event this year to qualify, took the lead from Tanzania's Mwinga Mwanjala at the quarter mark of the women's mile and then gradually pulled away from the field.

Szewinska Wins

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 2 (UPI)—A 28-year-old Polish mother last night tied a world indoor track record at the 91st Highlanders indoor track meet. Irena Szewinska ran the women's 300-meter event in 38.8 seconds.

Mets Pick Up Hitting Power By Buying Giants' Kingman

By Joseph Durso

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 2 (NYT).—The recent rush of baseball talent into New York continued Friday when the Mets paid the San Francisco Giants close to $150,000 for powerhitting Dave Kingman.

It was the seventh deal swung since the World Series last October by Joe McDonald, the new general manager of the team and already one of the fastest draws in the trading market. The accent has been on offensive strength, something the Mets have lacked during their 12 years in business, and they added to their growing stockpile with Kingman.

He is a 6-foot 6-inch alumnus of the University of Southern California, 26 years old, and in just under four seasons as a major leaguer he has hit 77 home runs. He plays two positions with so-so success: third base and the outfield. He also strikes out a lot—125 times in 350 at-bats last summer—but he is known as a man with a roundhouse right-handed swing and with long-distance strength when he connects.

The deal was considered a forerunner to others that the Mets may arrange before they leave Florida in six weeks and head north trying to improve on last season's fifth-place finish. They still need pitching, but it was becoming clear that manager Yogi Berra would be holding a sweepstakes camp here to determine which of his army of new hitters might be traded for new arms.

Kingman was not considered the Mets' answer to Bobby Bonds, his old teammate on the Giants whom the Yankees acquired this winter. Nor did he figure to diminish the glamour of Catfish Hunter, whom the Yankees mortgaged for $3.75 million after Hunter escaped from the Oakland A's. But he was expected to join Joe Torre and Gene Clines in the cast the Mets have assembled in their own race to revive.

"We finally got the right-handed power hitter we've been looking for," joked Torre, who had been billed earlier as the right-handed power hitter the Mets had been looking for. "It takes the pressure off me, I guess. It wouldn't hurt."

Kingman conceded that he had asked to be traded from the Giants because he had become a part-time player. Last season he got into 121 games, went to bat about 60 per cent of the time and had only 78 hits. But nearly half went for extra bases: 18 doubles, two triples and 18 home runs. He also batted in 55 runs and stole eight bases, but his career batting average was still only .224.



Dave Kingman

. . . power move.

Nelson of U.S. Is Upset Victor Over Serrat in a Giant Slalom

WHISTLER MOUNTAIN, British Columbia, March 2 (UPI).—Starting from 21st position, Cindy Nelson of the United States scored a surprise victory yesterday in the women's World Cup giant slalom here in a heavy rain.

Nelson, 20, skied the 57-gate 1,438-meter course in 1 minute 32.34 seconds, overcoming French giant slalom ace Fabienne Serrat and Austrian superstar Annemarie Proell-Moser.

Serrat was second with 1:32.72, and Canada's Kathy Kreiner finished third.

The triumph advanced Nelson to fourth place in overall World Cup scoring with 132 points. World Cup titleholder Proell, who has already clinched her fifth consecutive crown, failed to finish the course, as did her closest competitor in the overall standings, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein.

The three-day ski meet has been plagued from the start by rain and dense fog that caused repeated postponements of downhill events.

A decision by team coaches was expected on whether to hold the downhill later today or make a final cancellation.

The men's World Cup title still is very much in doubt as there are four top contenders. Leading is Italy's three-time Cup winner, Gustavo Thoeni. Thoeni, with 206 points, is a giant slalom ace, while his closest rival, Franz Klammer of Austria with 190, is strong in the downhill. Third and fourth in men's overall standings were Ingmar Stenmark of Sweden with 175 and Piero Gros of Italy with 145.

Top-Rated Teams Win Tune-Ups For Tournaments

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—College basketball came close to having an upset-free weekend as the nation's top-ranked teams tuned up for post-season tournament play.

The only spoiler last night was Brigham Young, a 65-64 victor over Texas-El Paso. The defeat knocked the losers out of the title race for the Western Athletic Conference crown which now goes to Arizona State. The Sun Devils won last night, 114-80, over Colorado State.

Second-ranked Maryland completed its regular season en route to the Atlantic Coast Conference playoffs by smashing East Tennessee State, 104-87; No. 6 North Carolina State, also on its way into the annual postseason ACC madness, routed NCAA tourney hopeful UNC-Charlotte, 103-80; Marquette, zeroing in on the NCAA tournament with 10 straight victories, thrashed Oklahoma City, 85-65, to up its season's won-lost mark to 21-3; Alabama, taking no chances on Florida upsetting it as the Gators did to Kentucky earlier in the week, won in a romp 100-75, to pull within one game of clinching the Southeastern Conference title, and fourth-ranked Louisville wound up its Missouri Valley Conference season and improved its record to 22-2 by drubbing North Texas State, 92-73.

Top-rated Indiana closed in on an undefeated regular season with an 86-78 victory over Ohio State; No. 3 UCLA closed to within one game of a ninth straight Pacific Eight title by routing Stanford, 93-59; No. 5 Kentucky, still hopeful of catching Alabama for a share of the SEC lead, ran past Vanderbilt, 109-84, and No. 10 Oregon State edged Washington State, 56-52.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

New York 114, Buffalo 106 (Frazier 28, Bradley 19; McAdoo 41, Smith 22).
Boston 107, Milwaukee 106 (Cowens 33, White 23; Jabbar 40, McGlocklin 22). Jo Jo White scores Boston's last three baskets for victory
Philadelphia 112, Seattle 111 (Cunningham 29, Ellis 24; Haywood 32, Brown 29). Leroy Ellis scores with second remaining to win game.
New Orleans 114, Kansas City-Omaha 107 (Maravich 34, Williams 28; Archibald 28, Wedman 26).
Houston 102, Chicago 87 (Connett 20, Ratleff 19; Goukas 13, Walker, Love, Block, Garrett 10). Bull's victory streak stopped at eight
Los Angeles 109, Cleveland 105 (Allen 27, Goodrich 23; Davis 21, Smith 20). Lucius Allen scores 18 in last period as Lakers snap six-game losing streak.
Phoenix 102, Golden State 96 (Van Arsdale 35, Bantor 20; Barry, Beard 12, C Johnson 16).
Washington 108, Detroit 95 (Hayes 35, Chenier 27; Lanier 20, Bing 18).

Saturday's Games

Golden State 110, Cleveland 95 (Barry 33, Beard 21; Foster 18, B. Smith, Snyder 14).
Milwaukee 104, Buffalo 100 (Abdul-Jabbar 34, Dandridge 18; McAdoo 36, Smith 22).
Detroit 95, Chicago 94 (Bing 27, Lanier 26; Love 23, Walker 19). Howie Porter scores with 17 seconds to go for Pistons' triumph.
Houston 121, New Orleans 109 (Murphy 25, Ratleff 19; James 21, Maravich 19).
Atlanta 108, Kansas City-Omaha 95 (Drew 29, Jones 26; Archibald 38, Lacey 23).
Philadelphia 100, New York 94 (Carter 26, Cunningham 24; Bradley 22, Monroe 17).

Belgian Beats Merckx

GHENT, Belgium, March 2 (Reuters).—Joseph Bruyere of Belgium yesterday cycled to victory for the second straight year in Belgium's first major cycling event of the calender, the "Het Volk" race. Bruyere covered the 123.1-mile course in 4 hours 34 minutes—finishing with a 36-second advantage over his nearest rival, compatriot Patrick Sercu. Eddy Merckx, who won the race two years ago, finished nearly a minute behind Bruyere, in sixth place.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY

East

Dartmouth 95, Cornell 72.
Harvard 111, Columbia 72.
Mass. 82, Boston U. 85.
Northeastern 82, New Hamp. 60.
Penn 98, Yale 73.
Princeton 81, Brown 57.
St. Lawrence 74, Middlebury 61.

West

Air Force 70, Cal.-Irvine 58.
Arizona 107, Colorado St. 97.
New Mexico 77, Brigham Young 72.
Oregon 87, Washington 86.
Oregon St. 44, Wash. St 41.
Texas-El Paso 71, Utah 65.
UCLA 51, California 47.
USC 85, Stanford 77.

SATURDAY

East

Brandeis 101, Wesleyan 71.
Canisius 76, Gannon 69.
Conn. 73, Rhode Island U. 71.
Dartmouth 93, Columbia 77.
Geo. Wash 73, American 63.
Georgetown 68, Fordham 60.
Harvard 74, Cornell 69.
Holy Cross 89, Army 73.
Lafayette 96, Bucknell 64.
Penn St. 80, Delaware 73.
Penn 89, Brown 59.
Pittsburgh 107, Buffalo 78.
Princeton 76, Yale 68.
Rochester 89, Colgate 76.
Rutgers 86, Stonehill 77.
St. John's (N.Y.) 88, Providence 70
Syracuse 74, Manhattan 69.
Mass. 89, Iona 72

South

Alabama 100, Florida 75.
Austin Peay 73, Murray St. 64.
Clemson 93, Biscayne 59.
E. Carolina 76, The Citadel 66.
Furman 73, Appalachian 69.
Georgia 93, Auburn 90 (ot).
Georgetown 68, Fordham 60.
Illinois St. 105, W. Virginia 99.
Kentucky 109, Vanderbilt 84.
Louisville 82, No. Texas St. 73.
Maryland 104, E. Tenn. St. 87.
Memphis St. 93, Mercer 75.
Miss. St. 84, Mississippi 76.
North Carolina 74, Duke 70.
No Carolina St 103, UNC-Charl. 80
So. Carolina 58, Georgia Tech 47.
So. Florida 100, Fla. Southern 80.
Tulane 78, Valparaiso 75 (ot).
Virginia 80 Stetson 58.
VMI 85 Richmond 81
Wm-Mary 78, Davidson 64.

Midwest

Akron 79, Wm Illinois 76
Bowling Green 121, Houston 101.
C. Michigan 74, W. Michigan 72.
Cincinnati 98, DePaul 88.
Indiana 85, Ohio St. 78.
Iowa 75, Wisconsin 66.
Kansas St. 70, Iowa St. 68
Loyola (Ill.) 79, No Illinois 67.
Marquette 86, Oklahoma City 65.
Michigan 93, Purdue 76.
Miami 88, Xavier (Ohio) 82.
Missouri 88, Oklahoma 87.
Notre Dame 102, Dayton 69.
So. Illinois 81, Evansville 67.
Toledo 70, Kent St 59.

Southwest

Arkansas 72, SMU 60.
Drake 110, Tulsa 102.
New Mexico St. 64, Bradley 54
Oral Roberts 103, Minn.-Duluth 71.
Texas Tech 78, Texas 31.
Texas A-M 94, TCU 81

West

Arizona 82, Wyoming 74.
Arizona St 114, Colo. St. 80.
Brigham Young 65, Texas-El Paso 64.
Idaho 74, Boise St. 67.
Kansas 78, Colorado 76.
Long Beach St. 73 Fullerton St. 52.
Loyola (Calif.) 95, Santa Clara 93.
Oregon 56, Washington St. 53.
Oregon St 86, Wash 78.
USC 87 California 59.
UCLA 93, Stanford 59.
Utah 93, New Mexico 87.

Gains in Davis Cup

Australia Blanks N. Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, March 2 (UPI).—Australia completed a sweep of New Zealand today in the Davis Cup Eastern Zone final and will meet the winner of the European Zone B. The final score was 4-0 as the last singles match was canceled because of poor light with New Zealand's Onny Parun leading Australian substitute Geoff Masters, 6-3, 10-8.

Parun criticized John Newcombe's withdrawal from the match.

"After this how can he criticize Jimmy Connors for not turning up to matches," Parun said. "I have come a long way to play him and now he has pulled out."

In the first of today's singles matches, Ken Rosewall battled 4 hours 15 minutes before beating Brian Fairlie, 6-1, 9-11, 7-5, 9-7

Australian team captain Neale Fraser said Newcombe complained of soreness in his racket arm after yesterday's doubles, which clinched the victory for Australia. In the match, Newcombe and Masters beat Parun and Fairlie, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

Ashe Victor

ROTTERDAM, March 2 (AP).—Arthur Ashe won the singles final of a World Championship Tennis tournament here as he overcame Dutchman Tom Okker, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, today in a match that lasted 95 minutes.

Bothered by an Achilles tendon injury, Ashe, a 31-year-old American, used his fast serve to near perfection, scoring 18 aces to notch his second straight tournament title.

Okker, who upset Sweden's Bjorn Borg to gain his final berth, broke Ashe's first service of the day and glided to victory in a nervous opening set marred by disputed line judging.

Ashe, however, took command in the second set, breaking the Dutchman's service twice. In the deciding third set, Ashe and Okker played to 4-4, but then Okker lost his service in a love game.

Taylor vs. Mayer

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., March 2 (AP).—Roger Taylor of Britain and American Sandy Mayer scored straight-set victories yesterday to move into the final of the Fairfield County international tennis championship.

Taylor, seeded sixth, defeated Peter Fleming of the United States, 6-3, 6-4. Mayer, the fifth seed, beat Roger Dowdswell of Rhodesia, 7-6, 6-1.

All-American Final

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 2 (AP). — Third-seeded Stan Smith and fellow-American Dick Stockton reached today's finals of a World Championship Tennis tournament with victories yesterday.

Stockton beat Australian John Alexander, 7-6, 6-2. Smith beat his doubles partner, American Bob Lutz, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

ABA Results

Friday's Games

San Antonio 110, Utah 100 (Gervin 34, Nater 25; Boone 33, Denton 18).
New York 127, St. Louis 110 (Erving 30, Kenon, Faulk 20; Barnes 38, Gerard 34).
Memphis 109, Denver 105 (Johnson 27, Carter 16; Green 34, Calvin 17).
San Diego 113, Indiana 102 (Davis 29, Jones 21; McGinnis 38, Joyce 17).

Saturday's Games

Indiana 124, Denver 109 (McGinnis 35, Joyce 21; Calvin 18, Simpson 15).
San Antonio 110, Virginia 108 (Gervin 36, Silas 23; Robbins, Twardzik 22; Wise 21).
Kentucky 95, New York 84 (Issel 29, Gilmore 27; Melchionni 17, Irving 15). Colonels hold Julius Erving to 16 points and tie for Eastern Division lead.

Huertas Fight Victor

ROME, March 2 (UPI).—Lightweight Benny Huertas of Puerto Rico defeated Italy's Rosario Sanna Friday when Sanna's handler tossed in the towel in the sixth round.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Edmonton 6, Baltimore 2 (MacGregor 2, Sheehy, Rogers 2, Kerslake; Thomas, Servise).
Winnipeg 4, San Diego 3 (B. Hull 2, Young 2; Rivers, Morenz, Sentes).

Saturday's Games

Phoenix 12, Indianapolis 2 (Sobchuk 2, Prorek 2, Boyd 3, Cormier 2, Gray 2, Mowat; Pitchner, Buchanan).
Minnesota 4, Quebec 1 (Tannahill, Gallant, Antonovich, Morrison; Parizeau).
Cleveland 4, New England 4 (Leduc, Walker, Harrison, Shmyr; Climie, Webster, O'Donnell, Pleau).
Houston 4, Chicago 2 (Hughes, Taylor 2, Harway; MacGregor, Backstrom).

NHL Standings

Division 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
phia	37	17	9	83	213	145
angers	31	19	13	75	255	206
anders	27	21	15	69	208	168
	25	24	13	63	177	179

Division 2

	30	27	7	67	212	192
er	30	28	6	66	204	192
s	34	28	12	80	204	213
ta	18	38	6	42	171	267
City	14	41	8	36	146	253

Division 3

	36	11	16	88	302	194
geles	35	12	16	86	218	132
gh	28	23	13	69	249	226
	18	35	10	46	191	250
ton	8	54	6	17	163	348

Division 4

	39	12	12	90	276	188
	33	19	11	77	280	198
	24	29	11	59	222	247
ia	16	38	11	43	174	248

Friday's Game

Atlanta 3 (Redmond, 2, Pappin; Vail 2, Gravel). Take over division lead.

Saturday's Games

Chicago 7, Minnesota 4 (Goping 4, Williams, Kannegisser; Westall, Oliver, Rombough).
Buffalo 2 (Grant, Dionne, Robert, Guevremont).
Washington 4 (Stotler 3, Keon; Pyatt, Pulkan, Gill 2).
Montreal 3 (Pallazzari, Sacharuk; Pianta; Lambert, Courmoyer).
Philadelphia 3, Kansas City 0 (MacDuPont, Crisp). Sub Wayne Stephenson gets first shutout of season.
Vancouver 3 (Campbell, Kehoe, Provorov, MacDonald, Boutette, Hadfield; O'Flaherty, Lefaver).
Islanders 6, California 1 (Kenn D. Potvin, Gillies, Westfall, 2; Carruzzo).

Friday's Results

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Philadelphia	38	17	9	85	217	147
Los Angeles	31	19	13	75	255	206
Toronto	27	21	15	69	208	168
Atlanta	25	24	13	63	177	179

Division 2

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Undefeated Colt Confirms Title as Leading 3-Year-Old

LEAH, Fla., March 2 (WP). sh Pleasure may be well—"I had just married a woman for the third time, eemed appropriate," owner Greer recalls—but there thing capricious about the he undefeated colt won ay's $131,600 Flamingo

The victory, his ninth, ed his rating as the early ky Derby favorite.

muscular bay son of What easure and Fool-Me-Not a strong run at the top stretch to gain command. in sharply while going lead, then held off Prince rt by 1 3/4 lengths while g toward the end of the id an eighth.

hingfabulous, a half-brothTriple Crown winner rial, finished third in the 10, three lengths behind mer-up as Enjoleur and the second and third of a Hialeah crowd of faded out of the picture. sh Pleasure ran the nine s in 1:48 2/5, returning or $2 to win as the 2-to-5

eased himself up the last th or his time would have faster and his margin " trainer Leroy Jolley "Once this colt takes the e has a tendency to get e he did today. It's not habit, but I'll forgive him the Flamingo was his

first attempt at such a long distance, his first race around two turns and only his second race in 146 days."

Jockey Jacinto Vasquez confirmed the minor troubles.

Somethingfabulous was the colt most nearly affected by Foolish Pleasure's foolishness at the head of the lane. The victory was clear, however, and there was no stewards' inquiry or foul claim.

"The Florida Derby (at Gulfstream Park, March 29) is what we have in mind next for him," Greer said. "Then it will be on to Kentucky for the Blue Grass if all goes well." And then, hopefully, the Derby at Churchill Downs the first Saturday in May.

Foolish Pleasure was purchased as a yearling by Greer at the Saratoga sales for $20,000. His earnings total $375,335.

Observer

An Offering of Bullets

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—While President Ford and Professor Kissinger were whooping it up for more war in Cambodia the other day, Sydney Schanberg was writing for The New York Times from Phnom Penh. If we juxtapose excerpts from Schanberg, Ford and Kissinger, we begin to understand how American policy relates to Cambodian reality.



Baker

Thus, Schanberg: *Cambodia before the war was a country so rich in her food produce that even the very poor were never hungry. Everyone had a piece of land and there were always bananas and other fruit growing wild and a river or stream nearby where fish could be easily caught.*

"I wish to convey to the House of Representatives my deep concern over the present critical situation in Cambodia. An independent Cambodia cannot survive unless the Congress acts very soon to provide supplemental military and economic assistance."—President Ford.

Now it is a country of landless nomads with empty stomachs—human flotsam living amid damp and filth in the flimsiest of shanties, thatch shacks and sidewalk lean-tos. The countryside is charred wasteland that either belongs to the Cambodian insurgents or is insecure, so the population huddles in the cities and towns, doing marginal work that never pays enough to feed a family adequately.

"Unless such assistance is provided [by the Congress] the Cambodian Army will run out of ammunition in less than a month."—President Ford.

In a World Vision clinic, Ah Srey, a 2-month-old girl, grossly dehydrated from starvation, has just been brought in by her grandmother. Ten days before, they were caught in the maelstrom of a battle a few miles from Phnom Penh. In the panic, the family became separated and the grandmother found herself alone with the child. For 10 days they had been surviving on handouts and scraps of garbage. The child had been malnourished before. Now she is a skeletal horror, little more than bulging eyes and a protruding rib cage. Every few seconds she produces a wail that racks her body. In three hours she is dead.

"If a supplemental is not voted within the next few weeks, it is certain that Cambodia must fall because it will run out of ammunition."—Secretary Kissinger.

Waves of mothers carrying gravely ill children—swollen children, children with stick-like concentration-camp bodies, children with parchment skin hanging in flaccid folds, coughing children, weeping children, silent children too weak to respond anymore—press forward every day against the doors of the relief agency clinics, desperate to get in. But there are not enough doctors or nurses or medicine or food for them all, so for every 500 who come, only 200 or so can be treated.

"Therefore, the decision before us is whether the United States will withhold ammunition from a country which has been associated with us and which, clearly, wishes to defend itself."—Secretary Kissinger.

On the table next to Ah Srey is an older child—19 months—who is dying right now. His name is Nuth Saroeun. From his mouth comes a steady whimper and rattle. His father was killed by a rocket three months ago. His 25-year-old mother, also suffering from malnutrition (she has beri-beri and her feet are going numb), stands at his side sobbing.

"If the Congress does not provide for continued deliveries of rice and other essential supplies, millions of innocent people will suffer—people who depend on us for their bare survival."—President Ford.

Americans have stepped up an emergency airlift of supplies from Thailand because the insurgents have blockaded Cambodia's main supply line, the Mekong River, but until now the cargo these planes have brought is all military aid, mostly ammunition. There has been no food.

"Our national security and the integrity of our alliances depend upon our reputation as a reliable partner. Countries around the world who depend on us for support—as well as our foes—will judge our performance."—President Ford.

Pissoirs of Paris: A Dying Institution

Memories are made of this.

Memories are made of lakeside picnics in mountain parks... They're made of breakfast at a boulevard cafe; of the smell of newly baked French loaves...

—From an advertisement.

PARIS (IHT).—Air France and the French National Tourist Office, those connoisseurs of the sights and smells of Paris, have never had much to say about the most pungent local institution of them all. They've missed their chance and time is running out: The pissoir is on its last legs.

It would probably be unfair to single out the national airline and the tourist office for their neglect: A conspiracy of silence appears to surround the entire subject. No one who has spent much time walking in Paris, especially after a substantial

Irving Marder

intake of liquid, needs to be told that there are not as many pissoirs around as there used to be. Exactly how many are left? The answer is a much less open-and-shut matter than one might have supposed.

"*Comment?*" said the Ministry of Health, with barely disguised hostility. "Who wants to know?" Evidently not satisfied with the answer, the ministry was not very forthcoming. But did the ministry maintain a bureau of statistics? Certainly. And did the bureau not answer inquiries from the public? Well, *certain kinds* of inquiries, of course. Oh, all right, the operator would ring their extension.

Covering Tracks

Buzz-buzz. "*Comment?*... Pissoirs, you say?... Why do you want to know a thing like that? Anyway, that's no affair of ours." Isn't this the Ministry of Health? "No, it's the Ministry of Labor. Can we switch you over? Of course not..."

The reporter is not incapable of putting two and two together. The government, having stealthily dismantled most of the city's pissoirs, is trying to cover its tracks. Years of incessant campaigning from such pressure groups as the forerunners of women's liberation, years of complaints about the sexual inequality of public conveniences, have had their effect.

Which is not to say that these conveniences are not also vulnerable to attack from another quarter: that of aesthetics. Pissoirs are not very pretty. (But are they less pretty than, say, the Tour Montparnasse?)

In a capital that is dissolving faster, almost, than the eye can register, the pissoir has become, for some observers, almost a bulwark against the winds of change. There are some neighborhoods—on the Left Bank in particular, but on both sides of the river—where the pissoir seems to be holding its own. One of these is on the Boulevard Port-Royal.



Jack Monet.

Pissoir on Rue St. Martin on Right Bank.

17th-Century Abbey

The south side of the boulevard is dominated by the 17th-century abbey of Port-Royal-des-Champs, whose lower extremities end in a decaying wall. Opposite, adjacent to the grounds of the 17th-century abbey of Val-de-Grace, the dominating feature is a gigantic empty lot. Bulldozers hack away at the site of a new slab soon to rise there.

Alongside the building site an elderly man wearing six-inch stilts, clipped to his shoes, is rolling up the canvas roofs that protect the stalls of the Port-Royal street market. The market has closed for the day. Sanitation men hose down a carpet of moldy tomatoes, crushed bananas, discarded circulars. Waiting for a break in the boulevard traffic, he clumps rapidly across and enters the pissoir. The stilts elevate him beyond the common herd, so that his head can be seen as well as his legs. Emerging, he clumps back across the boulevard, lights a yellow cigarette and leans against the door of the watchman's hut as he chats with a stroller.

"No, it does not remind one of roses," he said. "But you get used to it.. They are going to take it away, you say?" He draws in a lungful of smoke. "That would be very disagreeable."

PEOPLE: *Charlie Chaplin Arrives For Knighthood Ceremony*

Charlie Chaplin flew into London from Geneva on Saturday to be knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. The film comic said that the event, scheduled for Tuesday, will be "one of the proudest moments of my life."

"I feel fairly well and being knighted will be marvelous," he declared. Chaplin, 85, was taken by wheelchair from the flight that brought him from his Geneva home. His wife, Oona, said she and three of their children—Annie, 15, Jane, 17, and Christopher, 13—would go to the palace for the ceremony.

* * *

The Queen, meanwhile, also flew into London—from Mexico, where she ended a six-day state visit. Her husband, Prince Philip, who had accompanied the Queen on the tour, sailed from Veracruz aboard the royal yacht Britannia to begin a three-week tour of Central American nations.

* * *

In New York on Saturday, singer-composer Stevie Wonder won four Grammy awards at the 17th annual National Academy of Record Arts and Sciences presentations. The highest award, record of the year, went to Olivia Newton-John for "I Honestly Love You." The song also won her the best pop female vocal performance award. Wonder, winner of five Grammys last year, won awards this time for album of the year and best pop male vocal performance for "Fulfillingness First Finale"; best rhythm and blues male vocal performance for "Boogie on Reggae Woman," and best rhythm and blues songwriting award for "Living in the City."

Composer and arranger Marvin Hamlisch, who won three Oscars last year for his work in films, took his first two Grammys—best pop instrumental performance and best original score for a movie with "The Entertainer" and "The Way We Were."

* * *

Happy birthday to Hazel Christy, born in 1896, who celebrated her 18 3/4 birthday on Friday in Nevada, Iowa. Actually, she said Friday was her 19 3/4 birthday. She is vice-president of a national organization known as the Eight Years Without a Birthday Club, a small group with a dwindling (88) membership. To be eligible, one must have been born on Feb. 29, and in 1896 or before.

Leap-year people have a birthday only every four years. In 1900, they celebrated no birthday at all. Feb. 29 is the day added to the calendar every four years because there are approximately 365 1/4 days in a year. That isn't an exact figure, however, and to keep the calendar right, scientists drop one day—Feb. 29—every 100 years, usually at the turn of the century. And that is why Hazel Christy went eight years, from 1896 to 1904, without a birthday.

* * *

Angelina Alioto has filed suit for a divorce from San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto. The action came as a "complete surprise," according to the mayor's press secretary. The couple was married 33 years ago and have six grown children. Last year Mrs. Alioto was in the news when she disappeared for 15 days during Alioto's unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination as gubernatorial candidate. She disappeared, she said, because the mayor ignored her and she wanted to fight back with "a little punishment . . . I just wanted to be wanted." When Alioto heard the news about the divorce suit, his office said that he was "rather upset."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.



UPI

Stevie Wonder after winning four Grammy awards.

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CKT04PG	LSW04KF	WOC10BA
DFB02CW	PCM05RB	

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat. 5 p.m. American Church, 65Q d'Orsay.

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